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VOL. 39. VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1904. NO. 167.

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An all-grain feed for all size birds. $1.75 per 100 lbs.
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### FACING STARVATION.

Terrible Distress Reported in the Vicinity of Adrianople, Macedonia.

Boston, Nov. 18.—The American board of missions has received a cablegram from W. W. Peek, treasurer at Constantinople, announcing that the people in the vicinity of Adrianople, in Macedonia, are suffering terrible distress, death by freezing and starvation staring them in the face. At the time of the disturbances last year, from 1,000 to 2,000 people fled from Adrianople into Bulgaria. The population of many villages had migrated to other parts of Turkey. These people have returned to their homes to find them in ruins, and nothing remaining but the bare land. Many more have to be fed during the winter to keep them from starving, and many will die in spite of all our efforts.

### SULTAN ORDERS GUNS.

Berlin, Nov. 18.—A dispatch to the Frankfurter Gazette from Constantinople says Turkey is ordering a hundred new batteries of artillery from German, French and English factories, at the cost of $1,000,000. The Krupp Company gets the largest contracts.

## THE JAPANESE CONTINUE ATTACK

### FIGHTING NIGHTLY AROUND FORTRESS

St. Petersburg Dispatch Says Information From Stoessel is by No Means Unfavorable.

(Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 19.—The Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent says that Lieut.-Gen. Stoessel's latest report expresses a firm conviction that he will be able to hold out at Port Arthur until the second Pacific squadron arrives in March, on the condition that he is supplied with munitions and stores. The government, the correspondent adds, has instructed its agents abroad to supply Lieut.-General Stoessel's requirements at any cost.

JAPANESE NIGHTLY ATTACK FORTRESS.

Chefoo, Nov. 17.—Fighting at Port Arthur has taken place nightly since the Japanese began their general assault on October 26th, according to Capt. Ronberg, a pilot who was a passenger on the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Rastoropny.

The Japanese trenches, the captain says, are closest to the forts on Rihlung and Keekwan mountains, and to other forts of the northeastern group.

The sharpshooters of both sides occupying the pits converse with each other, and frequently made individual truces in order to borrow cigarettes or to relieve their cramped limbs.

The Japanese are displaying great energy in the construction of trenches and the mounting of guns.

All the steamers belonging to the Russians except the steel screw transport Amur have been sunk by the Japanese shells.

The hospital ship Angara, formerly a transport, has sunk in shallow water. The Japanese shells directed against the harbor are fired with remarkable accuracy.

Recently a silk-clad Chinaman, who was seen travelling in a sampan, was watched by the Russians, who observed that following the discharge of each shell he placed a handkerchief to his nose and then into his left pocket, occasionally varying these movements, apparently thus signalling the landing place of the shells. The shells fell behind obstructions, which fact prevented the Japanese obtaining a direct view of their effect. The Chinaman was hanged.

One day last week a hospital ship moved too near the battleships in the harbor, whereupon the Japanese dropped small shells around her with the obvious purpose of warning her away. The ship took the hint, and when she was outside the zone of danger, large shells began falling near the battleships.

GEN. STOESSEL IS STILL IN COMMAND.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 18.—Rejoicing over the undaunted spirit displayed by Gen. Stoessel in his telegram of congratulation to Emperor Nicholas on the anniversary of his accession to the throne and officially announcing the failure of Gen. Nogi's nine-day attempt to present Port Arthur to the Mikado as a birthday gift, is tempered by private information that the gallant commander of the garrison has been wounded. Gen. Stoessel was struck in the head by a splinter from a shell while he was personally directing the repulse of a particularly desperate assault, but fortunately the wound is not serious and Gen. Stoessel has not been obliged to relinquish command.

Other information sent by Gen. Stoessel, which has not been divulged for strategic reasons, it is said by the war office, is by no means unfavorable. While the garrison is now hemmed in the citadel itself, not one of the main forts has been taken. The garrison has been provisioned, fresh ammunition has arrived and Gen. Stoessel expressed confidence that the defence can be successfully maintained until the arrival of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's second Pacific squadron.

The report that the armored cruiser Gromoboi has been injured at Vladivostock is confirmed.

Gen. Stoessel reports the repulse of a Japanese attack on October 26th on the north front of Port Arthur. The Russian losses were 480 killed or wounded. All the attacks November 3rd, the date of the anniversary of the Emperor's ascension to the throne was celebrated, were repulsed. Gen. Stoessel was slightly wounded in the head during one of the latest assaults on Port Arthur.

The text of Gen. Stoessel's dispatch of October 28th is as follows:

"We have the honor to report to your Majesty that the Japanese bombarded very vigorously October 25th our forts and entrenchments north and northeast. The following day they also attacked one of the forts on the north side, but our heavy artillery and shrapnel fire dispersed their reserves and the assault was repulsed. Our losses were one officer and about 70 men killed and about 400 wounded.

"It is difficult to single out individuals for especial mention among the heroic defenders."

In a telegram dated October 30th, Gen. Stoessel says:

"Since my dispatch of October 28th, the bombardment continues with great fierceness."

Under date of November 3rd Gen. Stoessel telegraphed:

"We greet the Emperor. This day, a solemn one for all our country, we offer prayers to God and send to our Emperor felicitations in the shape of reverberating hurrahs. On bended knees we pray to God to give health to your Majesty, and their Majesties, the Empresses and the Grand Duke Czarevitch. Our joy is all the greater because all the assaults, which lasted nine days, have been repulsed up to this great day, the anniversary of your accession to the throne, the same day our Japanese enemies celebrate the anniversary of the birth of their Mikado, and whereupon they had sworn to take the fortress. God is with us."

DESTROYER'S CREW ON CHINESE CRUISER.

Chefoo, Nov. 18.—The members of the crew of the Rastoropny have been taken on board the Chinese cruiser, Haiyung, and their small-arms have been taken from them. They will be kept on board the Haiyung in order that the Chinese authorities may completely govern them.

SECOND DIVISION OF SQUADRON HAS SAILED.

Falkenberg, Denmark, Nov. 19.—After coaling, the second division of the Baltic squadron sailed northward this morning. A Danish gunboat and a torpedo boat are accompanying the fleet in Danish waters.

WILL WATCH THE RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

Simonstown, Cape Colony, Nov. 19.—The British cruiser Barrosa sailed from here to-day. It is believed her destination is Walfish Bay, on the west coast of German Southwest Africa, and her object is to watch the second division of the Russian squadron.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET WILL BE ISOLATED.

New York, Nov. 19.—A Port Said dispatch to the Herald says that for the extra security of the Russian fleet, which is daily expected, preparations have been made to shut off part of the port by means of booms, thus insuring isolation.

RUSSIANS DESTROYED JAPANESE TUNNEL.

Chefoo, Nov. 17.—A Russian who has just arrived from Port Arthur reports that the fortress is holding out well, despite three months of almost continuous bombardment.

Much of the success in repelling the six-day attack, it is said, is due to Lieut.-General Smirnoff's handling of the artillery. As an example of his work, the Russian relates that during an attack on a hill which was already in the hands of the Japanese on three sides, Gen. Smirnoff's great quick-firing guns, under cover of darkness, got in the rear of the Japanese reserves who were waiting for the final attack, cut them up and drove them off, preventing them from participating in the final assault.

The report that the Japanese blew up fort No. 2, the Associated Press informant says, is incorrect. The Japanese attempted to take the fort, but Gen. Smirnoff personally superintended counter mining operations, blew up the Japanese tunnel and put a stop to their advance.

UNARMED SOLDIERS FIGHT FOR WATER.

General Kouropatkin's Headquarters, Chansianoutun, Manchuria, Nov. 17.—The Japanese, according to the Russian scouts, are heavily fortifying their second line of defence along the Taitze river. The major portion of the skirmishing of the last few days has been around the village of Yansintoundi.

Some Japanese and Russians, who had gone unarmed to the same spring of water, had a hand-to-hand fight. There were plenty of broken heads, but not one on either side was killed.

The health of the Russian troops with the advent of the cold weather is splendid. There are few cases of infectious diseases, and the hospitals are no longer crowded, most of the sick and wounded having been sent north.

### O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

Great Demonstration Will Mark His Entry Into Cork on Monday.

(Associated Press.)

Queenstown, Ireland, Nov. 19.—A numerous deputation, accompanied by a band, went out on a tender to meet O'Donovan Rossa, who arrived here today from New York. The deputation escorted Mr. Rossa ashore. His entry into Cork on Sunday will be the occasion of great demonstration, and his stay in Ireland is expected to be marked by considerable political activity.

### RESERVISTS DESERT.

Serious Riots in Connection With Mobilization in Russia.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Nov. 19.—A London dispatch to the Times quotes the London Times Russian correspondent as saying that riots and desertions in connection with the mobilization of the reservists continue, and especially in Poland. Hundreds of reservists cross into Germany and Austria every week. One district which was to furnish 300 men could only muster eight. In another an officer was to appear with 40 men, but not one had turned up. He was so upset by this desertion that he shot himself.

Riots in some cases have been provoked by the paltry arrangements made by the military authorities. One detachment refused to start because the cars were not provided with stoves. The men had not forgotten the accounts of soldiers frozen to death in railway carriages.

## MINING DISASTER AT MORRISSEY

### FOURTEEN MEN LOST THEIR LIVES YESTERDAY

Apparently Perished While Attempting to Escape From Mine After Blow-Out of Gas.

(Special to the Times.)

Fernie, Nov. 19.—Fourteen men lost their lives by a blow-out of gas in No. 1 mine, Morrissey, yesterday. Two bodies have not yet been recovered.

The main level leading to the No. 1 incline and to the parallel level was found to be badly wrecked, and the work of clearing a passage way is proceeding slowly. The initial point of the blow-out was at one of the above named working places. There were two other working places in the mine, and only fifteen men were in the mine at the time of the accident.

The twelve bodies recovered were found in the main level, proving that they had had considerable warning, which they had made good use of, some having run four hundred feet before overcome by the gas.

Coroner Trites, of Fernie, went to Morrissey yesterday, and empanelled a jury with D. Clark as foreman. After viewing the bodies the inquiry was adjourned until November 28th.

Inspector Morgan was at Carbonado yesterday. He inspected the mine three days ago.

The dust shot out of the tunnel's mouth a distance of 200 yards at the time of the blow-out.

The wife and family (seven children), of Jenkins, one of the victims, arrived from England the day before the accident. Gustick, another victim, was a married man with one child, and Greenman, who was also killed, is supposed to be a married man.

Nearly all the others are known to be single, and most of them young. Several of the victims are Slavs, and one, Seuchy, is a Bohemian. Others who were killed were Krakoe, a young Bohemian, and Doyle and Plats, old-timers, originally from Ireland and Yorkshire respectively.

The Trites-Wood Co. are sending fourteen caskets to Morrissey to-day. The bodies will be brought back to Fernie tomorrow, and a public funeral will be held here. The miners will attend in a body.

Darcy, a driver who escaped, was on his way into the mine when the force of the blow-out threw him off his feet and extinguished his lamp. With great presence of mind he picked up his shovel, and running the blade along the car rail ahead of him he picked his way out of the mine. He is suffering terribly, but will recover.

A message received by W. F. Robertson, provincial mineralogist, from the mine inspector, says that while fourteen were killed, twelve escaped.

PREVIOUS ACCIDENTS.

Locations of Mine and Description of Other Gas Explosions at Same Collieries.

The Morrissey mines, situated on Morrissey creek, are one of the three groups which the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. operates. The other two are the Coal Creek Collieries, situated on Coal creek about five miles from the town of Fernie on the C. P. R., with a branch railway to the mines, and the Michel Collieries, situated on both sides of Michel creek on the C. P. R., about 2 miles northeast of Fernie. The Coal creek mines are generally known as the Fernie mines.

Morrissey, where the accident occurred, is about 14 miles from Fernie by rail in a southeasterly direction. It is connected with the C. P. R. and the Great Northern railway. It is from the Morrissey mines that the Crow's Nest Company ships the great bulk of the coal sent to the United States. They are known as very gaseous mines, and the utmost care has been required in the way of ventilation in order to avoid accidents. In his last published report to the department in 1903 Chas. Simister, manager, says of No. 1 mine:

"Notwithstanding the repeated outbreaks of gas I am bound to say that this mine could scarcely be put in better order. I have examined it time after time, and whoever else did so would admit that it is the safest mine in the colliery. Everything is in good order, and every care seems to be taken to prevent accident. The seam of coal, as near as I can make it, is 40 feet thick, and they are working in the first place about 10 feet of the top. Ventilation is very good here; there are three connections with the outside, and they are making another near the face, where most of the men work, so that in case of an accident or outburst of gas the men in the upper workings will be almost outside."

The outburst of gas in this mine on August 6th, 1903, was remarkable in character. While the men were at work in the main entry of No. 1 mine, Morrissey, the coal in the face began to make a noise as if the mine was going to close up, and it was thought desirable to let the men know. Before they were all out, however, the face of the coal burst, and the mine was full of gas in a short time. It came out to the level, where there was a velocity of air going in at the rate of 550 feet per minute; but this was no resistance to the force of the gas, as it blew coal and dust out of the mouth of the tunnel for fully 100 feet. All the men were got out, but some of them had a very close call. With the ventilating fan running to its fullest speed it was three days before the gas was cleared out so that the officials could get in. Upon entering the sight was remarkable. The level was filled with coal for 200 feet out, and in the 100 feet nearest the face there was not a timber left standing, and it looked as if the mine had not been worked save for the timber sticking out of the coal.

Where the timbers were knocked out the level was 14 feet wide and 9 feet high, but was filled so quickly that the roof had not time to fall. There were 1,500 tons of coal taken out, the new face being fully 100 feet farther back than it had previously been.

On October 14th, 1903, there was another outburst of gas, when four men lost their lives by suffocation. In this latter outburst 800 tons of coal was dislodged.

After one of these blowers has come away it is quite a time before gas can again be found in the mine.

## FEW MINOR POINTS TO BE SETTLED

### BEFORE RUSSO-BRITISH CONVENTION IS SIGNED

Provision Made for Placing Responsibility for the Attack on Hull Fishing Fleet.

(Associated Press.)

St. Petersburg, Nov. 19.—The details of the Russo-British convention are about completed, only a few minor points remain to be settled, and they are of such slight importance that Foreign Minister Lamsdorff and Ambassador Hardinge this afternoon will discuss the question as to how and where the signatures are to be exchanged.

In substance the language regarding the determining of the responsibility by the international commission will make the convention provide for the location of any blame which is found to exist upon any persons, of British, Russian or foreign nationality.

MINE FIRE AT CUMBERLAND.

Men Got Out Safely—Force Now at Work Fighting the Flames.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, Nov. 19.—Fire has broken out again in No. 4 mine, Cumberland. It started at 9 o'clock this morning in the old working of No. 6 slope, and was probably caused by the heating of the gob, as happened there previously.

The men were all got out in safety, and a force is now descending to fight the flames.

It is impossible yet to state the extent of the conflagration.

The work of extinguishing a gob fire is dangerous owing to the formation of white damp.

Several fires have occurred in this mine, which is the most troublesome of the properties worked by the Wellington Colliery Company.

ILLEGAL FISHING.

How Indians Caught Salmon in the Babine—Had Barricaded the River.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, Nov. 19.—The report of Hans Helgeson, who made the trip to the upper Skeena and Babine rivers for the fisheries department, has just been made public at Ottawa. Mr. Helgeson found that Indians had barricaded the Babine river in two places. A dam was put across and behind it were thirteen traps with false bottoms, into which salmon were driven. Mr. Helgeson watched Indians take five hundred spawning salmon from each trap the day he arrived. He destroyed the barricade and estimates that two million salmon were thus illegally captured there this season. This system has been going on many years. The salmon are dried and used for winter food.

LINER'S ESCAPE.

The Germanic Had Close Call During Fire at Charlestown.

Bosonto, Mass., Nov. 18.—The London pier and shed of the Warren line in Charlestown, filled with oil, wood, pulp and other highly inflammable material, was completely consumed by fire last night, and it was only by the utmost exertion that the firemen were able to save the adjoining property, principally the big Hoosac Tunnel grain elevator and the White Star pier. The steamer Germanic was in the White Star docks, but owing to the absence of tugs, it was some time before she was towed out into the stream. The Danish steamer, L. P. Holmblad, which was at the Warren line dock, was towed out, and a small schooner, moored at the end, shifted away in safety. A coal lighter was also saved.

The fire burned very rapidly, but the wind sent the flames towards the harbor end of the shed. The entire north end of the city was deluged with sparks, some dropping on Washington street as far as Newspaper Row.

The damage is estimated at $600,000.

## THE MAKAWELI IS WRECKED ON COAST

### LUMBER LADEN CRAFT MEETS DESTRUCTION

Stern Part of Barkentine, Also a Life Buoy, Found Off Clayoquot Sound.

When the steamer Queen City returned from West Coast ports last evening, she brought news of the first wreck which has occurred on the coast of this Island since the winter storms set in. The vessel lost is the San Francisco barkentine Makaweli, Capt. Neilson, which loaded lumber at Tacoma last month and sailed for Mazatlan on October 31st.

The crew of the Queen City learned of quantities of lumber having recently washed ashore, especially at Hesquoit, also of the stern of a vessel having drifted in from sea on one of the islands, which bore evidence of having lately met destruction.

The Queen City's mail furthermore contained a private message from the Times correspondent at Clayoquot which reports that Masso, a Clayoquot Indian, in searching for wreckage off their island ranch near Lennard Island, came across a life buoy marked "Makaweli, H. R. & Co., San Francisco." The message further states that it is presumed that the buoy belonged to a lumber laden vessel, as great quantities of lumber are strewn along the beach.

Reference to shipping papers shows the barkentine to belong to Hind Rolph & Company, of San Francisco. She is a four-masted wooden vessel, and was built by W. A. Boole & Son, Oakland, in 1902. Her dimensions are given as follows: Gross tonnage, 1,100 tons; net tonnage, 880 tons; length, 194.1 feet; beam, 39.5 feet, and depth of hold, 17.5 feet. A vessel of this description should be capable of carrying about a million feet of lumber.

From the information narrated above, there can be only one conclusion formed, namely, that the Makaweli has met the same fate that so many others of lumber fleets have in the past during the stormy seasons of the year. Some three or four such craft drifted into the Island coast last winter, all but one having turned turtle at some unknown point outside. That which didn't came in with only a single member of the crew on board to tell a tale of terrible experience, the schooner herself having been almost completely demolished by the elements. When the rocks along the coast are reached, however, what remains of these derelicts are soon pounded to pieces so small that all possible identity is lost.

In the present instance further information may be forthcoming, but with a continuance of bad weather the probabilities are that all that will ever be heard of the Makaweli has been published in the reports above. As for Capt. Nielson and his crew, which would be composed of not less than a dozen men, they could hardly escape alive. Possibly where the life buoy was discovered is the place where they made a brave but futile struggle for life. All who are familiar with the West Coast, who understand the trend of the ocean currents and the might sweep of the huge combers as they roll in with deafening roar and irresistible force, know too well the slim chances of a ship's boat in any attempt to make shore.

The weather which has prevailed this month has been characterized by a succession of strong easterly and westerly gales, and according to meteorological reports the centre of one or two of the severest storms of the month has been on the West Coast of this Island.

Hind Rolph & Company, owners of the Makaweli, are shipping and commission merchants of San Francisco, and are agents for the Island line plying between San Francisco and Hawaii.

THE TARIFF.

No Changes of Any Consequence Will Be Made Until After Inquiry.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Nov. 19.—There will be no tariff changes of any consequence during the next session of parliament. An inquiry into the working of the tariff will be held after next session, and if any revision is required it will be made at the following session.

Canada Atlantic.

The Grand Trunk is giving notice of a further application to parliament for completing the deal to take over the Canada Atlantic.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S DENIAL.

New York, Nov. 18.—The Associated Press has received the following communication:

"Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 17.—To the Associated Press: Will you kindly do me the kind favor to most emphatically contradict any and all statements to the effect that I intend to make a public appearance either on the stage or lecture platform. Permit me to add that in no instance has there been the slightest ground for such a report. Very truly your, Florence E. Maybrick."

A memorial to the President of the United States and to America has been issued by the Polish Roman Catholic Federations of the United States of America, protesting against the acceptance of the statue of Frederick the Great given to the United States by Emperor William of Germany.

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"Keep your eyes open" nowadays you are sure to go wrong. Learn to distinguish between "wheat and chaff." We haven't any "chaff," but if you want "old wheat" values in

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# FATAL STREET CAR ACCIDENT

## THREE PERSONS KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED

### Blacksmith Shot While Hunting--Two Men Lost Their Lives by Explosion in Powder Mills.

Toronto, Nov. 17.—Three persons were killed and a dozen more or less injured in a street car accident on East Queen street between 6 and 7 o'clock to-night. A car coming into the city got beyond control and dashed down the roadway in front of a fast freight train on the Grand Trunk tracks, for Montreal. To get onto the track of the railroad the street car had to surmount an obstruction that rises on the track when the railway gates are shut down, and then smash through the gates on to the track, all of which it did. The front half of the street car was torn away and carried on to the cow-catcher, with Motorman Willis Armstrong inside, but he escaped with a few bruises. The other half of the car remained where it struck, but the roof fell in on the passengers. To dead are: Conductor W. J. McKay. Russell T. Stephens and Mrs. MacHafey. The two-year-old son of Andrew Roberts, a recent arrival from Scotland, had a leg torn off and will die, and Mrs. Roberts was seriously injured.

Intercepted.

Toronto, Nov. 18.—Sylvester Mullin, aged fourteen, and Nora Reardon, aged fifteen, eloped yesterday and succeeded in getting as far as Buffalo, where they were intercepted through a telegram to police headquarters from the lad's parents, who got wind of the elopement.

Stratton's Resignation.

Toronto, Nov. 18.—Hon. J. R. Stratton, in a letter to the Globe to-day, announces his retirement from the Ontario government for purely business reasons. Premier Ross has accepted the resignation.

Farewell.

Quebec, Nov. 17.—Over a thousand people attended Quebec's official farewell to Lord and Lady Minto to-night in the city hall, which was splendidly decorated for the occasion. The farewell address was read in French and English by Mayor Parent. The rector and professors of Laval University presented addresses this afternoon, as did the Caledonian Society of Montreal, and other bodies. Their Excellencies sail to-morrow morning on the Tunisian.

Hunting Fatality.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 18.—Thomas Hamm, a blacksmith of Fairville, went hunting yesterday with a companion, and while resting with his gun alongside of him, was instantly killed by the gun discharging and striking him in the head.

Two Killed.

Windsor Mills, Que., Nov. 18.—A terrible explosion took place at the Hamilton Powder Company's mill here at 8 o'clock this morning. The press exploded, killing George Hertford, a married man with a family of six children, and Joshua Witty, single, brother of Superintendent Witty. The report was heard fifteen miles away.

Cut His Throat.

Winnipeg, Nov. 17.—A man named Fowler, with the Canadian Northern telegraph construction gang at Mariopolis, cut his throat to day and will probably die. He was temporarily insane.

Picture Agent Drowned.

Winnipeg, Nov. 17.—A. W. Thompson, a Toronto picture agent, was found drowned at Fort William to-day.

Prairie Fire.

Winnipeg, Nov. 18.—A destructive prairie fire is burning in the Wood Mountain and Willow Bunch districts. The fire started somewhere in Montana, passing within sixty rods of the Northwest Mounted Police barracks at Wood Mountain, sweeping on through the Willow Bunch district, and is still burning. It has covered an area of about 60 miles east and west, and about 50 miles north and south. Everything in its path has been consumed. It is very fortunate that not many buildings were in the path of the flames. At Wood Mountain a small amount of damage was done, but outside of damage to the range at Willow Bunch, several barns were destroyed, and all the hay that had been gathered for the winter in stacks was consumed by the flames within the area that was covered by the fire. The ranchers will round up the cattle in a few days to see what is lost, no doubt some stock must have perished. The amount of the damage at Willow Bunch will probably reach several thousand dollars. Both of the Paul brothers lost their stables and hay stacks, and Desaults and Beauchamp lost their hay stacks. The loss of the range will be heavily felt by all the ranchers. Further details may place the damage much higher. Destructive prairie fires are raging northeast of Lethbridge. The following losses have been reported this morning: James Ashcroft's house and ranch buildings; Leadbeater's barn and hay stacks, and Samuel Young's ranch and buildings. The fire is now in the vicinity of Taber.

## RUSSIA'S NEW WARSHIPS.

Large Programme Now Being Drafted—Lessons of the War.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 19.—2.05 a. m.—America is likely to profit, both directly and indirectly, from the execution of the large naval programme which Russia is now elaborating.

The vital importance of the sea power has been Russia's bitterest lesson of the war, and the government is fully determined that the maintenance of the empire's position in future as a first-class power will be impossible without an adequate navy. If the losses the Pacific fleet has already sustained should be followed by disaster to Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron, it will be necessary, not only to rebuild the navy, but to increase its strength.

While some of the contracts will be placed abroad owing to the limited facilities of Russian yards (and it is expected that at least one big ship will be constructed in America), the admiralty's plans will be directed towards the ultimate divorce from dependence upon foreign shipbuilders by the organization at home of vast shipbuilding, armor plate ordnance and kindred industries. For this purpose it is realized, however, that foreign buildings and specialties must be attracted and some alluring prospects are likely to present themselves. Two British firms have already made advances, but did not meet with a cordial reception. The disposition is to turn towards France, Germany and the United States, and a great plant at Liban, or on the banks of the Neva, and possibly an association with French and German enterprise, is a possibility of the near future.

Among the Americans here is J. E. Wilson, who is trying to sell an invention covering the manufacture of smokeless powder perfected by a Scotsman named Archbold, who once was a resident of the United States. The merit claimed for the powder, which is adapted to heavy artillery, is a quick-drying quality, ordinarily smokeless powder taking several months to dry.

Theodore S. Darling, who has options on the dynamite guns at San Francisco, which were recently sold by the United States, is trying to negotiate their sale to Russia, with a view to their shipment to Vladivostock.

## ANOTHER TREATY.

Agreement Between Britain and Portugal Made Public.

London, Nov. 18.—The Anglo-Portuguese treaty, the signing of which was announced by King Edward at the state banquet at Windsor Castle on November 16th, was issued to-night. It contains only three articles. The first article provides that differences of a legal nature or referring to existing treaties which cannot be settled permanently shall be submitted to arbitration at The Hague, provided it "does not affect the vital interests, independence or honor of the two countries, and does not concern the interests of third parties." The second article provides the mode of procedure prior to appealing to court, and the third article provides that the agreement shall be concluded for a terms of five years.


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E. W. Grove on every box. 25c


# FREIGHTER BURNED TO THE WATER'S EDGE

### Twenty-One Persons Were Rescued From the Steamer--Watchman is Missing.

New York, Nov. 18.—Twenty-one persons were rescued from the big freight steamer Mohawk of the Central Vermont railway's fleet, which burned to the water's edge off Horton's point in Long Island Sound early to-day. The watchman, a Swede named Larson, is believed to have been burned to death; all the others on board, among whom were two women, were taken off the burning vessel by the freight boat Boston of the Fall River line shortly after one o'clock this morning, and almost immediately afterwards there was a heavy explosion on the abandoned freighter, which apparently completed the destruction made by the flames. The charred hull of the Mohawk now lies on the inlet bar, west of Pontiac and the vessel and cargo are a total loss.

The Mohawk carried a full cargo of general merchandise, including nearly 1,000 barrels of sugar and considerable oil. The value of the cargo has not yet been ascertained.

Fire was discovered as the vessel was passing Horton's point, on one of her regular trips from this city to New London, Conn., and a few minutes later her entire framework was aflame. The Boston came up a short time after, and went at once to her assistance. The rescues were made with much difficulty owing to the intense heat.

The Mohawk fire was discovered by those in the pilot house soon after midnight, but its cause is not known.

Stories of Passengers.

New London, Conn., Nov. 18.—Mrs. Charles H. Wilbur and Mrs. Julia Colby, of this city, who were on the burned steamer Mohawk, reached here to-night and were unnerved by their experiences. Mrs. Wilbur, who is the wife of the electrician, says:

"Though we heard a gong, which I now know was the fire alarm, we did not understand that there was any trouble, and no one came to our stateroom, which was on the upper deck, back of the pilot house, until we had detected the smoke and began to dress. Then Mr. Wilbur came and warned us to come out at once.

"Wearing little clothes, we ventured out of the stateroom, and were almost stifled by the smoke. Life preservers were thrown around us and we were soon lowered over the side to the lifeboat and started on the rough trip to the steamer City of Boston. When we reached the Boston a ladder was swung over her side, but it was too short for us to reach. Life lines were placed around us, and as our boat rose on the crest of a wave we were literally thrown toward the ladder by our men. I caught a rung of the ladder and steadied by the lifting line, reached the deck of the steamer. I was so excited that I did not know what was going on around me."

Mrs. Colby said: "I never expected to escape alive, for the flames were sweeping down upon us and only the heroic work of Capt. Barker and his men, who played a stream of water near us, kept us from being surrounded by fire. At no time was there a panic among the officers and crew, and all the men were anxious to see that we women were safely disposed of, and they paid all attention to us.

"To Engineer Benton Grespan we owe a great deal. Knowing that an explosion was imminent with the small quantity of water in the boilers, he went down into the boiler room and filled the boilers. He reached the deck none too soon, for he was almost overcome by smoke as he emerged through the hatchway. Every man aboard the Mohawk acted the part of a hero."


# CAN WALK AROUND AND DO HIS WORK

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED W. J. DIXON'S RHEUMATISM.

He Was So Bad He Had to Use a Stick to Walk and Could Not Lace His Shoe.

Barwick, Ont., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—These cold, wet fall days are full of Rheumatism and nothing can be more timely than news of an effectual cure of that curse of the Canadian climate. Such a cure William John Dixon of this place is certain he has discovered in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I had an attack of typhoid fever," says Mr. Dixon, "and after I got over it Rheumatism set in. I had pains in my back and in my right hip so bad I had to use a stick to walk and had no comfort in sleeping. I could no more than dress or undress myself for nearly two months and for three weeks I could not lace my right shoe or put my right leg on my left knee.

"Acting on my brother's advice I began to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and after taking three boxes I was able to walk around and do my work. Now I am well and I recommend anyone who has Rheumatism to try Dodd's Kidney Pills."


## STOESSEL'S MESSAGE.

Telegraphs That Port Arthur Can Hold Out Several Months.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 18.—Gen. Stoessel has telegraphed to Emperor Nicholas that Port Arthur can hold out several months.

The Emperor will leave for the Caucasus on December 3rd to bid farewell to the Sicilian cavalry. While the reservists of the provinces of which St. Petersburg is included were called to the colors some time ago, the actual mobilization of the Russian capital has been postponed as long as possible. It is reported on good authority that the meeting of the Zemstvos scheduled for to-day has been postponed.

The cost of living has doubled in Spain during the last few years and emigration is increasing rapidly.


All those suffering with Boils, Scrofula, Eczema will find

Weaver's Syrup and Cerate

invaluable to cleanse the blood

Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.


## THE CHICAGO EXPLOSION.

Four Persons Were Killed and Twenty Injured.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—Four persons were killed and a score of others were injured by a series of gas explosions that completely destroyed the plant of the Pyle Electric Headlight Company in South Chicago to-day.

Overhead pressure on tanks containing gas is believed to have caused the accident. Many persons who were walking in the street near the plant were hurt by flying pieces of debris, and were taken to their homes in carriages. Some were buried under tons of burning timber and were not found for hours after the accident. Firemen worked on the portion of the building the dead were thought to be buried in, until the flames were subdued sufficiently for them to be removed.

The scene of the explosion is the old Hyde Park gas plant, which is now occupied partly by the Pyle National Electric Headlight Company, which is largely engaged in supplying illumination for railroad coaches. This illuminant is forced into small retorts, which, when attached under the door of a car, will supply it with light for months. In order to make this possible the retorts are subjected to an extremely high pressure.

The total loss is estimated at $75,000.

## SOLDIERS PRESERVE ORDER.

Authorities in Rome Ready to Deal With Any Outbreak—The Innsbruck Affair.

Rome, Nov. 18.—An impressive meeting to protest against the Innsbruck affair was held to-night at the Quirino theatre. The stage was decorated with the banners of Italian cities that are still subject to Austria. Among the notable persons on the stage were Bjornatjerne and his wife, whose appearance was greeted with tremendous applause. The meeting was opened by Professor Sighele, president of a club of former residents of Trent and Trieste, now living in Rome. He was followed by Deputy Barbalia, a native of Trieste, and who represents one of the Rome constituencies; Deputy Vecchini, Conservative, and Deputy Socci, Republican, a veteran, who fought under Garibaldi against Austria, followed. All the speakers called upon the people of Rome to make a solemn and dignified protest, worthy of a civilized power, jealous of their rights, against the killing and maltreatment of fellow Italians, whose only offence was that they stood for their race in history, nationality and culture.

The speeches were frequently interrupted with storms of applause, mingled with invectives against Austria. An order of the day embodying the opinions expressed by the speakers was voted by acclamation and amidst cries of "Long live Italy" and "Garibaldi forever." After the meeting, the crowd, as if in obedience to the command, made a rush for the Austrian embassy and consulate situated in Piazza Colenna, in the centre of Rome, to make a demonstration there.

The incident had been anticipated by the authorities, and precautions were taken accordingly. At all the streets opening into the plaza carbineers and cavalry had been posted, and these halted and turned back the mob from the vicinity of the embassy.

In anticipation of to-night's meeting the flags throughout the city to-day were hoisted at half-mast.

The Reservists.

Rome, Nov. 18.—In several cities, especially Milan, Turin, Bologna, Como and Spezia, reservists, called to arms after the general strike recently instigated by the Socialists, have tried to arrange a demonstration with the object of procuring their discharge from duty. Only a few men answered the appeal, and the demonstration was easily put down by the authorities. Some arrests were made.

Attempts at demonstrations having occurred to-day in many towns, it was evident that there was a plan to bring about a military demonstration simultaneously throughout the peninsula. It failed, however.

At Naples this affair was unnoticed outside the barracks. At Verona, which is a great military centre, 200 reservists assembled in the streets, but order was quickly restored, and carbineers were detailed to guard the barracks at night. At Genoa a reservist tried to commit suicide, but was disarmed.

The New York Herald will print an interview with Charles M. Schwab, former president of the United States Steel Corporation, in which Mr. Schwab is quoted as saying that he intends to make in his Bethlehem, Pa., plant, all sorts of guns, gun forgings, tools, etc., which require the highest workmanship. Mr. Schwab plans, according to the interview, to put the plant on a par with the Krupp works in Germany and those of Vickers, Sons & Maxim Company, of England.


HOW IT SPREADS.

The first package of Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid (the infallible Pile cure) that was put out went to a small town in Nebraska.

It cured a case of Piles that was considered hopeless.

The news spread and although this was only two years ago, the demand prompted Dr. J. S. Leonhardt, of Lincoln, Neb., the discoverer, to prepare it for general use. Now it is being sent to all parts of the world.

It will cure any case of Piles. There is a month's treatment in each box.

Sold for $1.00, with absolute guarantee.

It is for sale by druggists, or by The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.


# ..CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS..

Rates for insertion in THE TIMES: All Classifications, except Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1 cent per word per day; six insertions for the price of four; no advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Time rates on application.

**WANTED—FEMALE HELP.**
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED—Man for cows, horse, garden, etc. X. Y. Z., Times Office.

WANTED—Good children's nurse; good wages. C., Times Office.

WANTED—Saleslady for a cigar and newspaper stand; steady position for the right party; must be honest and reliable. Apply Hotel Davies Cigar Stand between 9 and 11 a. m.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.**
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

OFFICE MAN, lately in charge of office of Eastern Mining Company, long experience in handling pay rolls, timekeeping and purchasing of supplies, wishes engagement with mining or lumber company. Address Box 505, Daily Times, Victoria, B. C.

WANTED—A position as janitor; would take charge of one or more buildings or offices; good references. Address Janitor, care of "Old Curiosity Shop," cor. Fort and Blanchard.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.**
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED—Position as stenographer, graduate of "St. Ann's." Address M. L., this office.

WANTED—Dressmaking or plain sewing, by the day. Corner Catherine and Edward streets, Victoria West.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

**WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.**
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED—To rent, small place near city suitable for poultry ranch. "City," Times Office.

WANTED—A donkey, used to children. F. H., Times Office.

WANTED—Carpenters' tools, trunks, castoff clothing, boots, shoes, etc., etc. Write or call on Jacob Aaronson's New and Second-Hand Store, 64 Johnson street.

WANTED—Photo-Engraving work from all parts of the province; satisfaction guaranteed; send for samples. B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 26 Broad street, Victoria.

**FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.**
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

FOR SALE—Large preserving pears, one cent a pound. 15 Caledonia Ave.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Holstein and Jersey cows. Apply 15 Francis Ave.

BILLIARD TABLES, NEW AND SECOND-HAND—For sale, new and second-hand billiard and pool tables. Inspect our stock or write for catalogue. The largest selection in Canada. Brunswick Balke Collender Co. J. Johnston, Kirk Block, Douglas street, agent, Victoria.

FOR SALE—Cheap, air-tight heaters, ranges, stoves, tables, single and double beds, mattresses, bureaus, etc., at Old Curiosity Shop, cor. of Fort and Blanchard.

FOR SALE—Cheap, air-tight heaters, ranges, stoves, tables, single and double beds, mattresses, bureaus, etc. 1 X L Second-Hand Store, 8 Store street. Phone B928.

BULBS FOR SALE—Hyacinth, tulips, narcissus, crocus, etc., just received, at Jay & Co.'s, 13 Broad street.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

**HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.**
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

FOR SALE—8 roomed house, corner lot and a half, fruit trees, nice lawn, etc., $1,500. Apply 68 North Pembroke street.

FOR SALE—Two lots running from Rae street to Churchway; easy terms. S. Perry Mills.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

**TO LET.**
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

FURNISHED COTTAGE—$7 per month. A. Williams, 104 Yates.

ROOMS TO LET—For offices, 2nd floor. Apply 25 Government street.

TO LET—Good suburban house, with chicken run, $7 per month. Heisterman & Co.

TO LET—Furnished bedroom for gentleman, with use of bath. Gordon Hotel, Yates street.

BED AND SITTING ROOM TO RENT—Private family, new house, modern. 59 Hayward avenue.

**HALF TONES.**

OUR HALF-TONE CUTS in copper are unexcelled by the biggest Eastern firms. Send a trial order to the B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 26 Broad street.

**CONSULTING ENGINEER.**

JNO. S. FIELDING, Hamilton, Ontario, consulting engineer. Specialty—Improved design of dams

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, at their next sitting as a Licensing Court, for a transfer of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate at the corner of View and Douglas streets, in the City of Victoria, and known as the "Imperial Bar," to Charles W. Cappelmann.

Dated the 12th day of November, 1904.
DAVID A. BOSCOWITZ,
Attorney-in-Fact for Jacob J. Schmidt.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting for a transfer of the retail liquor license now held by me in respect of the premises situate on Lot 279, Victoria, known as the Hall Saloon, to Charles Tulk.
JOSEPH MAYER,
By His Attorney in Fact, A. W. Jones.
Victoria, B. C., Nov. 11th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting for a transfer of the retail liquor license now held by me in respect of the premises situate on Lot 225, Victoria, known as the Belmont Saloon, to John Morgan.
PETER WOLFF,
By His Attorney in Fact, A. W. Jones.
Victoria, B. C., Nov. 11th, 1904.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

THE RAINY SEASON HAS STARTED—Now is the time to have your roof repaired. For general job work apply to Middleton Bros., 107 John street.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING—No mess, from 50c.; smoky chimneys cured; any kind of brick work done. Leave orders 4 Broughton street, shoe repairing shop.

DON'T BE HUMBUGGED by itinerate fakirs if you want your chimneys cleaned! Go to the only capable and reliable chimney cleaner in Victoria, Wm. Neal, 32 Quadra street. Phone A381.

TO JOB PRINTERS—Our artists are now making cover designs, sketches, etc., for the best catalogue work produced in the West. Send your ideas, and outline sketches will be furnished without charge. B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., Victoria.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times—it will help you.

**MONEY TO LOAN.**
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

TO LOAN—$1,600 on city property. J. S., Times Office.

**P. R. BROWN CO., Ld.**
30 BROAD STREET.

FOR SALE—Douglas Gardens; the only choice lots on the market. Price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—Bevens avenue, corner, 7 roomed dwelling, with cellar and attic, nice garden with 6 fruit trees in bearing; only $1,800.

FOR SALE—10 acres, Saanich district, small dwelling, barn, chicken houses, etc., 80 fruit trees, 1,600 strawberry plants in bearing, no rock; price $1,000.

FOR SALE—10 roomed house and small lot, in centre of city, only $1,900; all modern conveniences.

FOR SALE—Heywood avenue and Wallace street, two lots, well situated; open to offer.

FOR SALE—Fort street, near Cook street, double front lot, 60x120 feet, fine residential site; price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—James Island, 165 acres, 30 acres cultivated, balance slashed and seeded, well watered, excellent run for sheep or cattle; cottage, barn, stables, sheep sheds, etc.; orchard of 112 trees, principally apples. Price $2,500. This is very cheap.

TO LET—Oriental Hotel, containing 60 bedrooms, 5 parlors, bar, large dining room, kitchens, bakery, all fully furnished; will be let at a modest rent for a term of years.

FOR SALE—Oak Bay, 3 lots and 8 roomed cottage, nice house, $2,800.

FOR SALE—Stanley avenue, new bungalow of 8 rooms, all modern conveniences; price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—Four miles from town, 20 acres, of which 12 acres are cultivated, balance light timber, principally oak, orchard of 140 fruit trees in bearing, five roomed cottage, brick dairy, large barn, three wells of excellent water, good roads; price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—Bellott street, east of Cook street, 2 story, with brick foundation, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, a nice house; on easy terms.

FOR SALE—Pine street, good lot, 55 ft. by 135 ft., no rock; assessed value $240; our price $125.

FOR SALE—Blanchard street, lot 20x60, with two story building in good condition, cheap; would make a good factory.

FOR SALE—James Bay, corner lot, with five roomed dwelling, only $1,800.

FOR SALE—Pandora street, 10 roomed dwelling, all modern conveniences; $3,000.

FOR SALE—Niagara street, on car line, modern bungalow of 7 rooms; $2,500.

FOR SALE—Oak Bay, 2½ acres, 4 roomed house, good soil, city water laid on.

FOR SALE—Lot, 60x120, and 7 roomed house, McClure street; $1,600.

FOR SALE—Cottage and lot, Johnson street; nice home.

FOR SALE—7½ acres and small dwelling, near the exhibition buildings; $500 cash and balance in small monthly payments, no interest.

FOR SALE—Water lot and dwelling, near the new C. P. R. wharf, James Bay; price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—Fort street, near Linden avenue, 10 roomed dwelling, double front lot; well situated for private boarding house.

FOR SALE—Henry street, Victoria West, 3 vacant lots; only $525.

FOR SALE—Esquimalt road, with frontage on beach, ½ acre and 8 roomed house, $2,500; terms.

FOR SALE—Pandora street, lot 60x120, 6 roomed cottage; only $1,600.

FOR SALE—9½ acres, four miles from city; $350.

FOR SALE—240 acres, Lake District, excellent fruit soil, plenty of water; only $5,200.

FOR SALE—Cowichan District, 138 acres, large dwelling, barns, etc., well adapted for a dairy farm, only $6,000; easy terms.

MONEY TO LOAN, Fire Insurance Written, Estates Managed. P. R. Brown, Ltd., 30 Broad street.

JUST ISSUED—Revised list of farms for sale in all parts of the province; call or write for one.
P. R. BROWN CO., LTD.,
30 Broad St., Victoria.

**POTTERY WARE.**

SEWER PIPE, FIELD TILE, GROUND FIRE CLAY, FLOWER POTS, ETC. B. C. POTTERY CO., LIMITED, CORNER BROAD AND PANDORA STREETS, VICTORIA.

**ENGRAVERS.**

TO ADVERTISERS—We make cuts which enhance the effectiveness of your advertisements one hundred per cent. Nothing so effective as illustrations. From $2 upwards, according to size. B. C. Photo-Engraving Co.

**UNDERTAKING.**

W. J. HANNA, Graduate U. S. College of Embalming, New York, 102 Douglas street. Office telephone, 408. Residence telephone, 611.

**BEAUMONT BOGGS**
Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 42 Fort St.

FOR SALE—144-acre farm, good house, barns, orchard, 35 acres cleared, water frontage; price $2,000.

TO LET—250-acre farm, house, barns, and 50 acres cleared, with orchard, and river frontage; option to purchase.

FOR SALE—House and 3 lots, S. W. corner of Belmont and Pembroke streets; price $1,200.

TO LET—For winter months, 7 roomed house at Oak Bay; rent $8.

TO LET—Nice cottage, No. 12 South Turner street; immediate possession.

FOR SALE—Nice lot, Esquimalt road; price $225.

FOR SALE—8¼ acres splendid land on North Dairy Farm, 3 miles from Post Office, mostly cleared pasture; price $975.

FOR SALE—Cottage on tram line, James Bay, close to Park, sewered; price $1,850.

FOR SALE—Lot 20, Vye Estate, assessed $180, price $150; Lot 31, Block 26, Fernwood, assessed $250, price $250.

HOUSES OR COTTAGES BUILT on monthly payment plan, under best architects and by competent builders.

FIRE INSURANCE—On buildings or contents, written in the "Guardian" (British). Write for rates.

**LEE & FRASER.**
Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 9 and 11 Trounce Avenue.

$400 FOR GOOD BUILDING LOT, South Turner street.

$100 EACH for 3 lots, 55x115 ft. each, Fernwood Estate.

HOUSES TO RENT in all parts of the city.

$1,500 WILL PURCHASE fine cottage and large lot in James Bay.

FOUL BAY—On water front, 2 large lots, 60x150 each; $150 each.

DISCOVERY STREET—16 cabins and lot 30x120 for $1,000.

2½ ACRES on Gordon Head road, with good house, barn, fruit trees; immediate possession; price $1,400, and on terms.

2½ LOTS on Dallas road, near Clover Point, for sale at a very low figure in order to close out an estate.

QUEEN'S AVE., near Chambers street, one large lot, $225.

PRINCESS AVE., near Chambers, good building lot, $225.

LINDON AVE.—Very large lot, only $1,000.

GOOD 5 ROOMED COTTAGE, centrally located, with stable, electric light and sewer connection; a bargain for $1,000.

FARMS AND FARMING LANDS FOR SALE—Cheap and on easy terms. Money to loan at low rates of interest. Fire and Life Assurance effected in first-class companies.

LEE & FRASER.
Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 9 and 11 Trounce Avenue.

**BUILDER & GENERAL CONTRACTOR.**

CHAS. A. M'GREGOR, 95 Yates street. Jobbing trade a specialty. Twenty years' experience. Orders promptly filled.

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad street. Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 820.

**CONTRACTORS.**

ESTIMATES GIVEN on moving buildings; work carefully done at reasonable prices. Johnson & Co., 111 North Pembroke St.

CARRUTHERS, DICKSON & HOWES, 131 to 135 Johnson street, Grimm's Block, Victoria, and 1038 Richard street, Vancouver, manufacturers of show cases and store fixtures in hard and soft wood; designs and estimates furnished.

**CLEANING WORKS.**

GENTS' SUITS CLEANED and pressed (equal to new), $1.50. Lash, 104 View street, next corner Quadra.

OSTRICH FEATHERS, boas, trimming, etc., cleaned and curled by the best French method; feather boas made to order. Address Mrs. R. Wilson, 100 Fleguard street, successor to Mrs. H. W. Jones, 74 North Chatham street.

PAUL'S CLEANING AND PRESSING WORKS, 120 Fort street. Lace Curtains and blankets a specialty. Phone 1012.

**ZINC ETCHINGS.**

SPECIAL DESIGNS for firm names executed by us in zinc. Just the thing to use in your advertisements, maps, plans, etc. B. C. Photo-Engraving Co.

**EDUCATIONAL.**

MRS. BUDDEN, teacher of the pianoforte; thorough instruction, pupils rapidly advanced. 89 Henry street, close to Fountain, Victoria.

PRIVATE TUITION in practical Spanish; terms moderate. Address 20 Pioneer St.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad street. Special attention given to bookkeeping. Thorough instruction in bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

**DYEING AND CLEANING.**

CLOTHES CLEANING — Gents' clothes cleaned, pressed, repaired or altered at 138 Yates street, opposite the Dominion Hotel. All work guaranteed. James Dupen.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS, 141 Yates street. Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Country orders solicited. Tel. 200.

**CEMENT WORK.**

SLATE AND GRAVEL ROOFING, cement sidewalks laid, etc. John Bell. Leave orders at Nicholles & Renouf.

**PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.**

A. & W. WILSON, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths; Dealers in the best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc.; shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B.C. Telephone call 126.

**COFFEE AND SPICES.**

VICTORIA COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS—Office and mills, 148 Government street. A. J. Morley, proprietor.

**MACHINISTS.**

L. HAFER, General Machinist, No. 150 Government street. Tel. 930.

# ZYNKARA

## THE GREAT BOILER CLEANER

R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.

B. C. AGENTS.


### WEATHER BULLETIN.

**Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.**

Victoria, Nov. 19.—5 a. m.—During the night an important storm area from the Pacific moved to Vancouver Island and caused a southeast gale on the Straits and Sound. Heavy rains are now setting in over the North Pacific Coast, while east of the Rockies the weather is becoming much colder.

**Forecasts.**

For 36 hours ending 5 p.m. Sunday.

Victoria and vicinity—Easterly to southerly winds, unsettled, with rain.

Lower Mainland—Easterly winds, unsettled and rainy.

**Reports.**

Victoria—Barometer, 29.63; temperature, 45; minimum, 40; wind, 48 miles S. E.; rain, .01; weather, rain.

New Westminster—Barometer, 29.72; temperature, 40; minimum, 40; wind, 10 miles E.; rain, .24; weather, rain.

Kamloops—Barometer, 29.74; temperature, 42; minimum, 34; wind, 10 miles S. E.; weather, fair.

Edmonton—Barometer, 29.80; temperature, 22; minimum, 18; wind, 16 miles S.E.; weather, clear.


### THOUSANDS DIE FROM CONSTIPATION.

No condition causes so many incurable diseases as constipation. It not only prevents the kidneys from eliminating the poisonous wastes, but causes anæmia, stomach trouble and indigestion.

Why don't you use Dr. Hamilton's Pills and get cured? This excellent medicine restores normal bowel action in one night. Thousands say so.

Your system will be pure and clean, you'll be free from headaches, no more sour stomach—in short you'll have jovial spirits and perfect good health. Dr. Hamilton's Pills are sold everywhere, 25c. per box—get the genuine.


### PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Princess Victoria from Vancouver—W E Fife, G Elliott and wife, F Richards, A McDougall, V Ross, A C Ralph, R Geddings, F V M Frances, Mrs Sagers, W R Ellison, F White Fraser, A Fairley, Mrs Senkler, Ed Brown, Mrs Martin, W McKenzie, R Kane, H C Major, R G Armstrong, Jas Tait, — Dodd, W D McGregor, D R Pottinger, Walter Evans and wife, A B Pittenhouse, Annie Robinson, Dr E Hall, W A Cutler, A McKay, Miss Cameron, Miss Knox, Mrs Major, W Pook and wife, G Fuller, F Wheatley, B Crocker, W W Brown and wife, D M Love, Capt McPhatter.

Per steamer Princess Beatrice from Seat- J Lynch, J F Donahue, John Bullock, E Raup, Anna Gilmore, G W Lytton, E T Jones, A H Olsen, J Oliver, C F Todd, wife, daughter and son, F C Steinberg, G L Webster, Dr Florence MacGeorge, Mrs E J Evans, W D Stewart, H Matthews, Thos Hooper, K J Burns, J Anderson, Mrs Anderson, Mrs McLaughlin, W Kennedy, W A Cox, John Allardice, L Jeffs, Mrs Wood, Hattie E Flaus, Mr Snyder, A J Woodward, G C Heaton, Mrs Goldsmith, R L Sowers, C J Peters.

### CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Umatilla from San Francisco—A Haggard, A Stewart, A Bancroft, Chung Lung, D H Ross, D Leeming, E B Marvin & Co, F R Stewart & Co, Flewin's Gardens, F Norris & Sons, G E Munro, H Cooley, Hinton Elec Co, J H Todd & Son, M R Smith & Co, Marine Iron Wks, Munro & Co, R Maynard, R P Rithet & Co, S Leiser & Co, S J Pitts, Tyee Copper Co, The Colonist, Vic Mach Depot, Wilson Bros, W Norman, W Marble, Windsor Grocy Co, W Jameson, Wells Fargo, Ying Chong Lung.

Per steamer Princess Beatrice from Seattle—D K Chungranes, W R Smith & Co, The Melrose Co, J Coughlan & Co, Brackman & Ker M Co.

### A PRETTY WEDDING.

**Marriage of Youngest Daughter of Mr. Clermont Livingstone and Mr. Lancaster, of England.**

The marriage of Miss Margaret Livingstone and Mr. James Lancaster, of Attesby, Coventry, England, was solemnized at St. Peter's church, Quamichan, on Wednesday afternoon. The bride is the youngest daughter of Mr. Clermont Livingstone, managing director of the Tyee Copper Company.

The popularity of the bride attracted a very large attendance to the church, which was very tastefully decorated for the occasion by Mrs. Fall. The bride was given away by her father. She was attired in white moire silk with wreath of orange blossoms and tulle veil. She carried a magnificent bouquet of white roses, the gift of the bridegroom.

Miss Annie Robertson and Miss Katie Wood attended as bridesmaids. They were dressed in costumes of cream silk with hats to match, and wore pearl anchor brooches, the gifts of the bridegroom. They also carried handsome bouquets of yellow chrysanthemums.

Mr. Jack Musgrave acted as best man.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. A. Leakey, assisted by Rev. David Dunlop. Mrs. Clarke acted as organist.

A reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents. Later the bride and groom left for San Francisco on their way to England, where they will take up their residence.

The bride's travelling costume was of navy blue cloth with waistcoat of fawn kid, handsomely embroidered, and hat of fawn velvet and ostrich plumes.

The presents were very numerous and included the following: Mrs. Livingstone, silver toilet set; E. B. Livingstone, of London, diamond and sapphire ring; Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Cash, Coventry, carriage clock; Rev. D. Dunlop, cut glass bon-bon dish; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Musgrave, four cut glass vases; Mrs. T. Fall, carved oak tray; E. Musgrave, hand-painted silk serviettes; D. Livingstone, silver napkin rings; Mrs. J. Kiddie, oak salad bowl and butter dish; Mr. and Mrs. Keast, silver vase; Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Irvine, cut glass bowl; Edwin Johnson, K. C., silver pitcher and sugar bowl; Mr. and Mrs. Norrie, one flower vase; Robert Musgrave, Persian water pitcher; Mr. and Miss Skinner, silver picture frame; Mr. and Mrs. Corfield, writing desk; T. A. Wood, silver dessert tray; Mr. and Mrs. Pinbury, silver breakfast cruet stand; Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Mellin, cut glass salt and pepper; Mr. and Mrs. Dickie, cut glass bowl; Messrs. Kingston, sugar sifter; Mr. and Mrs. Hearn, silver egg stand; Edward Musgrave, photo and frame, Little Nell; Dr. and Mrs. Perry, cut glass bowl; Mr. and Mrs. Whittome, set of afternoon teaspoons; Mr. and Mrs. Jaynes, silver berry spoon; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Price, silver and cut glass vases; Miss C. McKenzie, silver toilet set; Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, breakfast cruet set; Major and Mrs. Mutter, cut glass carver rests; A. Marriner, stamp case; Rev. J. A. Leakey, silver card tray; Mr. and Mrs. Elkington, one silver clock and calendar; Miss Price, cut glass vase.


### A PERFECT MILK FOOD

is Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream. It has a delightful, natural flavor and is superior to the richest raw cream, with the added insurance of being sterile. Always carried by soldiers, sailors, hunters, campers and explorers. It has become a household necessity.


A dispatch from Upington, on the Orange river, says that two women who have arrived there give details of a Hottentot rising in German territory. Their husbands and a number of Dutch farmers were brutally murdered, but 23 women and children escaped and reached Reitfontein in destitute circumstances.

Contributions aggregating $10,000 to the Irish parliamentary fund have been forwarded to Ireland from Boston by the United Irish League within a week.

## The Action

of the New Scale Williams Piano is replete and full of pleasant surprises to the performer. It repeats as perfectly in the Upright as in the concert Grand. Each key responds instantly to the touch, enabling the performer to execute the most florid and brilliant passages with the least physical exertion.

The New Scale Williams is mechanically perfect and tone perfect.

"One of the finest and best we have ever seen"—

R. P. Roblin, Premier of Manitoba.

## New Scale Williams Piano

Write Williams Piano Co., Ltd., Oshawa, for copies of illustrated booklets on the history and construction of a Piano, or call at the local warerooms.

**Fletcher Bros., 93 Government St., Victoria**


# "WHO'S BROWN?" IS A GOOD COMEDY

## WAS WELL PRESENTED YESTERDAY EVENING

**An Excellent Performance--"Rip Van Winkle" on Monday--"Candida" Next Thursday.**

"Who's Brown?" at the Victoria last night proved to be one of the most enjoyable performances given in this city for a long time. There was a very small audience, the J. B. A. A. ball and the tendency to judge a play by its title undoubtedly affecting the attendance. But comedy more wholesome, more really humorous and more cleverely portrayed has seldom been produced on the Victoria stage.

The action of the piece is confined to the apartments of Jack Tempest, Curzon street, London. The curtain rises on Mrs. Tempest in a rage because her husband has been out all night, and has not yet presented himself. When he does appear, covered with mud, he tells her that he was riding in the Ferris wheel when something went wrong with the machinery, and he "passed the night in the clouds," his car being suspended in mid-air. His wife, of course, refuses to believe the story, which is quite true, so Tempest springs another, which he swears is the whole truth. He says he was visiting a friend, and as the weather was threatening he consented to pass the night with him. Mrs. Tempest demands the friend's name and address. Tempest gives them as "John Brown, Pickleton on the Thames."

These, he imagines, are purely fictitious. His wife, however, sends a telegram to this name and address, asking Mr. Brown to call and see her "as her happiness is at stake." As luck happens Tempest's bosom friend Frank Fuller happens upon the scene at this juncture, and suggests that he be introduced to Mrs. Tempest, whom he had never met, as Mr. Brown. He is announced by the butler, and when he meets Mrs. Tempest he proceeds to substantiate Tempest's story by some of the most sublime lying ever heard. But unfortunately for the friends' plot there happened to be a real John Brown and a real "Pickleton," and much to their consternation Brown, who is a hair dresser's assistant, appears on the scene in response to the telegram sent by Mrs. Tempest. Then the fun commences and complication follows complication in the most amusing fashion. Ultimately the situation is cleared, and the curtain falls on the usual little Eden of reconciliation.

William Morris, who played the part of Frank Fuller, the friend who impersonates "John Brown, of Pickleton," is one of the cleverest comedians that ever trod the boards of the Victoria theatre. He belongs to the William Gillette, Willie Collier school, the absolutely self-possessed fun-maker whom no difficulty, no matter how formidable, seems to nonplus. Mr. Morris has a pleasing manner, an excellent presence, and a fine voice, which he uses to perfection, while his enunciation is faultless. He was supported by a company which was unusually well balanced. It was small but select, all being at home in the parts they presented.

When Hermann Tideman, the manager of the company and an old Victorian by the way, announced that "Who's Brown?" would be a pleasing production, he quite evidently hit the nail squarely on the head.

"Rip Van Winkle."

Thomas Jefferson will come to the Victoria theatre on Monday next, and give one performance of "Rip Van Winkle." Praise for the player or commendation for the play would be superfluous, for the name of Jefferson is so universally esteemed, and the last so generally admired, that no words can add to the deserved popularity of either. For a generation "Rip Van Winkle" has been a delight to the theatre-goers of America, and to see the son of the famous veteran in the character so identified with the name of Jefferson is an opportunity not to be missed. The present engagement is limited to one night.

"Candida" Leading Man.

The George Brennan Amusement Company, which has the exclusive control of "Candida" on tour this season, looked long and discerningly over the entire list of available talent before deciding on a man for the part of Eugene Marchbanks, the youthful poet. This strikingly original character, which George Bernard Shaw has endowed with great idealism, whimsical fancy and perplexing vagaries, made the task a difficult one; but a careful consideration of the abilities and stage career of Lester Lonergan led to his selection from scores of candidates.

It is said that Mr. Lonergan has the histrionic and intellectual equipment which make him the ideal man for this individual character. Four years with the brilliant Modjeska as leading man, and six years with other notable organizations, in which he played prominent roles of a most diversified character, he has been the recipient of much praise from the press of the entire country, from New York to San Francisco. It is credited to him that in the ten years referred to, he has essayed four hundred different roles, embracing both the modern and classic drama. Allan Dale, the New York critic, once wrote of him, "In a superior cast, Lester Lonergan distinguished himself," and other prominent critics have praised him for his masterly art, graceful acting and fine reading.

"Candida" will be the attraction at the Victoria theatre on Thursday next.

The Swiss military authorities are about to adopt khaki for soldiers' uniforms.

MISS FRANCES MANLEY,
With the Pringle Company at the Crystal Theatre.

### ATMOSPHERIC OCEAN.

**F. Napier Denison Delivered an Interesting Lecture at High School.**

F. Napier Denison, F. R. M. S., delivered a most interesting address in the assembly room of the High school last evening. The subject of the lecture, which was illustrated with large charts, was "Our Atmospheric Ocean." It was given as one of a series of lectures which Principal E. B. Paul explained was arranged to be given in order to provide funds for the better equipment of the scientific department of the school. Over $100 was now on hand as a result of the lectures. In addition to affording a means of raising necessary funds, the lectures had brought the parents of the pupils together and tended to increase the interest of the school work.

There were present last evening His Honor Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, and also Hon. E. Dewdney.

Mr. Denison showed a thorough mastery of the subject in hand, and his lecture was easily understood by all. The free use of charts prepared to elucidate the subject made the lecture doubly interesting, and removed all monotony from it. The limit of the atmosphere surrounding the earth at the bottom of which we lived was now believed to be about 100 miles. This conclusion had been arrived at by careful scientific investigation. He went into the subject of the atmospheric currents, showing the primary movements, and also the recognized storm centres in Canada and the United States.

Two more lectures remain to be given in the course, the next being "The Ultimate Conception of Matter," on December 2nd, and the last "The Voyage of Vancouver," by A. Robinson, superintendent of education.


### THE INDIANS TAUGHT OUR ANCESTORS

the virtues of tobacco, how to play lacrosse, and how to make snowshoes. The marvellous staying power of the Indian was partly due to the use of tobacco. Modern methods of manufacture have improved on the tobacco the Indian used, and Pay Roll plug chewing tobacco is the white man's great stand-by nowadays. All stores sell "Pay Roll," and the tags are valuable for premiums.


### A NEW WONDER BOOK.

**"The Marvellous Land of Oz," by L. Frank Baum, a Tale For Children.**

Once upon a time, as all children should know, a powerful wizard ruled over a strange fairy-land called Oz, where everything was as green as emerald. That story has been told by L. Frank Baum in his book "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz," which pleased so many boys and girls that it was made into a play and put upon the stage so that everyone could see what the Scarecrow, the Tin Woodman, and the other queer people of Oz looked like. For this reason there will be clapping of little hands and exclamations of childish glee when the news goes abroad that a sequel to the famous "Wizard," written by Mr. Baum and called "The Marvelous Land of Oz" has just been published.

"The Marvelous Land of Oz" tells of the further adventures of the Scarecrow and the Tin Woodman, whose names have almost become household words through their whimsical incarnations by the comedians Montgomery and Stone; and will establish more firmly than ever the reputation which the earlier fantasy made for Mr. Baum—that of a creator of fairy-myths, worthy of rank with Hans Christian Andersen himself. The book has been brought out by The Reilly & Britton Co., a new Chicago publishing house—a fact worthy of mention as illustrating the rapid advance of the book making craft in the middle west; for "The Marvelous Land of Oz," destined as it is to be the leading juvenile publication of the season, is a prize which many large eastern publishers regret to have missed.

The book will introduce a new artist to lovers of clever illustration—John R. Neill, a young Philadelphian, not yet twenty-five years old, who in this, his premiere, has achieved a brilliant success. He has caught the spirit of the author's grotesque imaginings in admirable fashion; and in both humor and technique his work takes equal rank with that of W. W. Denslow, who illustrated the earlier story, as well as "Father Goose," another of Mr. Baum's contributions to the entertainment of the small folk. Neill has even gone a step beyond Denslow as an illustrator of children's tales, having added here and there a sketch whose dainty charm and poetry of feeling will quickly appeal to the sentiment of the young reader, as much as the other fantastic creations will arouse his sense of the humorous and the miraculous.

"The Marvelous Land of Oz" was written as an answer to the appeals for more of Oz which many hundreds of children made to Mr. Baum through the mails after reading the "Wizard."

McLeod & Allen, 37 Melinda street, Toronto, are the Canadian publishers.


### YOUR RAW, SORE THROAT

can be cured at once by a vigorous rubbing with Nerviline. All the inflammation will be drawn out; you'll get ease at once. Stronger and more penetrating than other liniments, Polson's Nerviline acts like a charm. Best remedy in the world for aches and pains of any kind. Try a 25c. bottle of Nerviline—it's really extra good.


The Italian Mediterranean Railway Company has decided to purchase 50 special cars for carrying grain at a cost of $71,000. The company's chief offices are in Rome.


**Proved Best by Test**

## Lion Brand Boys' Knickers

Are having an enormous sale. They have double seats, double knees, double seams, patent buttons, and wear longer than two pairs of the common kind; cost a little more, but you get the value in wear and satisfaction. Ask your neighbor about them.

**Prices, 75c, 90c, $1.00 and $1.25 Pair**

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Agents for all local and Pacific Coast daily and Sunday papers. Post cards, etc., etc.

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COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

VICTORIA, B.C.

**WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED**

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## Spark Guards

Mosquito mesh wire linings strongly braced by corrugated wire frames

**..Square or French Tops..**

**24 inches wide, 30 inches high..... $1.75 each**

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DON'T RISK FIRE FOR THE WANT OF ONE OF THESE

## Good Judges of Scotch Whisky

INSIST UPON HAVING

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—ASK FOR—

**Buchanan's Special**

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Noted for its purity, fine flavor and old age. AND TAKE NO OTHERS.

## Redmond Theatre

INSTANT SUCCESS OF THE ED. REDMOND AND VICTORIA'S NEW FAMILY PLAY HOUSE

LAST HALF OF THE PRESENT WEEK

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL SUCCESS

## Love and Friendship

**Special Saturday Matinee---Any Seat-10 Cents-Any Seat**

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

Souvenir Matinee, Wednesday; Bargain Day Matinee, Saturday; 10 cents all seats. Evening prices, 10c. and 25c. Reserve your seats. Phone 822.

## VICTORIA THEATRE

**MONDAY, NOV. 21ST**

**THOMAS**

## Jefferson

—AS—

## Rip Van Winkle

Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

Seats on sale Friday, at Waitt's music store.

Coming: Thursday, Nov. 24th, "CANDIDA."

## VICTORIA THEATRE

**One Night, Thursday, Nov. 24**

"The Burning Question of the hour is: HAVE YOU SEEN CANDIDA?"—New York Sun, March 12th, 1904.

**LAST SEASON'S MOST CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS**

George Bernard Shaw's Sparkling Comedy,

## Candida

Presented by a Specially Selected Cast, headed by Lester Lonergan. Direction of George H. Brennan Company, Incorporated.

An Entire Season's Run in New York City! Candida Played in Five Different New York Theatres! A Record Unequalled in Theatrical History! "Candidamania" Now Extending Through the Country! Magazines and Newspapers Teeming With Praise!

Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50. Seat sale opens Tuesday at Waitt's.

Coming, Nov. 28th, Arizona.

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SAMPLE ROOMS

Having taken over the premises lately occupied by Geo. A. Campbell, corner Government street and Trounce avenue, we are prepared to supply the most central and well equipped rooms in the city for our commercial guests.

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## CRYSTAL THEATRE

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Present the 4-Act Comedy,

## A Foxy Tramp

Monday Evening, the Screaming Farce Comedy,

**"ECCLES GIRLS"**

Evening prices, 10c.; reserved seats, 25c. Matinees, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10c.

## EDISON THEATRE

Two shows nightly, starting at 8. Matinee every day at 3 (except Monday).

**AN ALL STAR SHOW!**

**The 3 Renos**

Wonderful Grotesque Pantomimists, in "Fun in a Doll's House."

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Presenting Their Intensely Amusing Farce, "The Arrival of Mr. Dooley."

**Hugh J. Emmett**

Versatile Entertainer, Introducing Comic Songs, Musical Selections, Ventriloquism, etc.

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Novelty Comedy Jugglers.

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Go where the crowds go.

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W. G. Stevenson, Mgr.

**Week of November 14th, 1904**

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New Faces, New Acts, New Stars, Pretty Girls, Funny Comedians, Catchy Musical Numbers, Beautiful Costumes.

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Rossland—M. W. Simpson.
Nanaimo—E. Pimbury & Co.


## NATIONAL SELF-PRESERVATION.

While human nature remains of the combative order nations will do as the individuals composing nations would do. Canadians are situated alongside of a great people who believe in the "principles of protection." Scarcely a day passes in which we do not read in the newspapers of our neighbors of the measures taken and the measures necessary to conserve for the American people the business which necessarily and rightfully belongs to the American people. This policy of exclusiveness has bred in the Canadian people a feeling that they too must take steps to preserve for Canadians the trade that necessarily and rightfully belongs to the Canadian people. There was a time when broader—possibly more reasonable—views were held by the majority on this side of the line. But the everlasting iteration of the doctrine of exclusiveness by our nearest neighbors has had its natural effect. The result is exemplified in the tariff legis- decades. That result will probably be ac- Dominion Parliament within the last two decades. The result will probably be accentuated within the life of the newly elected Parliament of the Dominion by the passage of legislation extending further fiscal favors to the countries which deal fairly with us and increasing the discrimination against fiscally hostile powers. Possibly the majority of Canadian public men deprecate the increasing "insularity" of nations. We doubt not that liberal-minded statesmen in both the great political parties view with mixed feelings the present trend of the public mind. Conservative leaders in the days of their party's political ascendency sent several delegations to Washington in the vain hope that something might be done to bring about more liberal trade relations between Canada and the United States. The utter abortiveness of such attempts resulted in the conviction which obtains to-day, and is not confined to the ranks of either of the political parties, that further efforts to reach an understanding would be useless. Hence it is that the faces of Canadians have been turned away from their southern border and are now directed across the seas to the East and to the Farther East. Whatever action we may take with the object of extending our trade and finding a market for our increasing exports must be taken without reference to the fact, as explained by Dr. Goldwin Smith and other philosophers, "that our natural market lies across the American border." Hon. W. S. Fielding has promised us a tariff which should fix, while protectionist "principles" dominate the the legislation of all the great nations of the world, our relations with friendly and hostile powers. Under it favors will be extended automatically to all who deal fairly by us. People who prefer a maximum tariff applied to their products entering our markets will have the privilege of so electing. If they prefer the minimum rates, they will simply have to signify their desires by bringing the duties on goods from this country seeking admisison to their markets down to a corresponding level. Preferential duties will be accorded British goods, whether of the Mother Country or of sister Colonies, as at present.

In the meantime, possibly the statesmen of the United Kingdom, who cannot be as closely in touch with the politics of this continent as Canadians are, do not know that a demand is being made that British shipping shall be excluded from participation in the business which will presently be developed in the neighborhood of Panama. Great quantities of lumber will be used in the construction of the canal. No doubt much of it will be purchased in British Columbia. But the American coasting laws, it is held, should be applied to the strip of land so diplomatically acquired by the United States. At the same time the newspapers which are directing this agitation point out that the great trade of India with Great Britain (in shoes and other manufactures) being open to the world, might easily be captured by the United States. And no doubt it will be in time. This is the form the friendship of the republic for Great Britain takes. Yet there are leading journals in the British Isles which rail at Canada for taking measures to protect herself against the consequences of the aggressive protectionism of the United States.

## PONDEROUS STATE MACHINERY.

Republican institutions are too rigid, in our opinion. The framers of the United States constitution seem to have been firmly of the opinion that people are not to be implicitly trusted—that in general they are apt to act too hastily—that their judgment is very fallible indeed. Under our system immediate effect is given to the will of the majority. Under that of the United States the expressed will of the nation may be thwarted for months, even for all time. A President elected in November does not take office until March. He calls men into his cabinet the nation may never have heard of as national characters. In their selection the people have not a word to say. They are not given an opportunity to approve or disapprove. When the cabinet is constituted, it and the President may be confronted by a hostile Senate or House of Representatives. Both branches of the Legislature may even be politically antagonistic to the chief executive. The New York Post points out that for the first time since the foundation of the Republican party, a Congress has been elected having a working majority of one hundred for the party also in control of the Senate and the Presidency. In the Fifty-second Congress, 1881-93, the Democrats had a majority of 140, but Harrison was President and the Senate was Republican. In the Fifty-fourth Congress, 1895-97, the Republicans had a majority of 133 and controlled the Senate, but Cleveland was President. The Fifty-first Congress, which passed the McKinley Act, had a working majority of only 7, while in the Fifty-fifth, which passed the Dingley Act, the Republican majority over Democrats and Populists was 42. Possibly it is necessary that a mercurial people such as our neighbors should be safeguarded against their own impulses by a President endowed with power to check a froward House of Representatives or a reckless Senate; perhaps occasions may arise for a judicious assembly to apply the curb to a headstrong President; but we fear such a complicated system would speedily be reformed out of existence by Canadians. The simpler and the more flexible system seems vastly the better one.

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The foreign correspondence of the English newspapers has been full lately of all sorts of wild stories of deep and dark German intrigue against England. No theory, bearing upon this subject, seems to be too absurd for print. Thus the Paris correspondent of one of the chief London dailies professes to think that the fine work of German diplomacy may be discerned even in the crazy assault of the Russian fleet upon the British fishermen on the Dogger Bank. Of course, he admits, no direct influence was exercised upon the Russian admiral, but there can be no doubt, he thinks, that the latter with his officers could not have been in such a nervous and demoralized condition if they had not been stuffed, purposely, with German yarns about impending Japanese attacks. To be sure, these warnings were not always from German official sources, but that only shows the cunning of the game. If the Germans had sent official information, the Russians might have suspected a trap. At all events, the correspondent thinks it a most suspicious coincidence that the attack upon the fisher fleet should have occurred just at the very time when the recent agreement between France and England was about to come before the French Chamber for approval. Nothing could have been more convenient, from the German point of view, than an incident which might have made the agreement altogether void and valueless.

* * *

As has often been remarked, blessed are the consolations of hope to the great human family. The Conservatives of Canada extract comfort from the very demoralization of "the once great party" in every section of the Dominion. The great success of the Liberals of Canada and of the Republicans of the United States is the surest indication of their ultimate defeat. But one ally is wanted to complete the overthrow of the Laurier government. That is hard times. Now the politicians of the decadent party will address themselves to the task of invoking high heaven to hurry long a good, big, unmistakable depression. Ay, marry! But will their prayers be answered? Will the hard times come? The regime of the Laurier administration has bred confidence deep and abiding, and every business man knows that confidence is the foundation upon which commercial and industrial prosperity is built.

* * *

The Colonist seems to harbor a grievance against Premier Ross, of Ontario, for "working hand-in-hand with Laurier" during the late Dominion political campaign. Laurier and Ross did not appear hand-in-hand. But if they did, they achieved good results for the country. Our own Premier McBride and his able lieutenant, Hon. R. F. Green, have apparently little else to do but draw their salaries and work hand-in-hand with Mr. Borden and Sir Hibbert Tupper in the interests of Toryism in British Columbia. The combination has not been a remarkaly effective one, whether we consider McBride and Green as agents of the Conservative party or of the Socialist party, by the favor of which latter party the present government of British Columbia exists. The fact is the McBride government has done and is doing good work for the cause of the Liberal party in this province.

* * *

As a further exemplification of the truth that the spark of hope can never be completely extinguished while life throbs never so feebly, take the views expressed by our esteemed opposition contemporary that the election of between thirty and forty Liberals in Quebec by acclamation, with Conservative candidates in the field in only some dozen constituencies, implies the pending disintegration of the Parent government.

* * *

Wags should refrain from perpetrating jokes on the Victoria Water Commissioner with special reference to his penchant for meters. Mr. Raymur has recanted.

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## LAST WORDS.

The following beautiful lines were written by Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P. Mr. Parker is a well known novelist, his works dealing principally with Canada in the old colonial days, when Britain and France were struggling for supremacy on this continent. Gilbert Parker is an ordained priest of the Church of England, and was for a considerable time rector of Trenton, Ontario. He is now a member of the Imperial House of Commons:

I am not brave; I am not strong
In deeds of great heroic worth;
I only walk the wrinkled earth
In peace with men, in strife with wrong.

I bear my part as best I can
Among the chafing multitudes;
I love the world's calm solitudes
That have been so since time began.

I love—ah, God! I love the faith
That blesses while it purifies,
And scatters stardrifts through the skies
That light the way to Life and Death.

I love the hands that hold a trust
Inviolate as the granite shore,
That clasped keep it evermore,
Till earth be earth and dust be dust.

And hearts that keep not any guile
Of evil shaping to its mood,
But cleaving Christ-like to the Good,
Have guerdon in the afterwhile.

Ah! friends of days and not of years,
What gentle leaven and largesse
Of kindness holds me in duress
To you; my spirit stoops and hears.

But words are cold and I am weak
In tongue or pen to say my mind;
I strive, but striving I am blind:
And this is all that I can speak.

But all beyond this pleasant land
I shall look back with eager eyes
To spaces green as Paradise
With memories men understand,

Who walk about in stranger climes,
Less pilgrim than the Ishmaelite;
And walk not always in the light,
And feel not always the Sublime.

So may it be with me: I know
But only this, I value all
That you have given; whate'er befall
I shall remember! Even so.

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## WHERE TORPEDOES FAIL.

London Monthly Review.

A remarkable fact about this ingenious and now most accurate weapon is that down to the present war there had been no instance of a ship under way being struck by a torpedo. All its victims had been caught at anchor, or were otherwise stationary. And, from the best information available, the same thing has happened between Russia and Japan. Now the question arises: If the torpedo boat which has power to catch the hare, cannot cook him, how is the cooking to be done by the submarine, which can neither see him nor catch him? The design certainly is to use the submarine against ships under way to replace the torpedo boat, which cannot act in daylight. And it is an open question, which experience alone can decide, whether it will be easier for a submarine to catch the hare by day than it has hitherto proved for the torpedo boat to catch him by night. Certainly enthusiasts will be by no means satisfied if the submarine proves capable merely of attack on ships at anchor.

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True Politeness (an incident at a tenant's ball)—Daughter of the house (dishevelled and torn after one turn around the room with clumsy partner)—"Do you mind very much, Mr. Quickstep, if we sit out the rest of it?" Mr. Quickstep—"Just as you like, Miss. I'm only a-dancin' for your pleasure!"—Punch.

---

A Russian immigrant of tender age was being registered in a downtown Philadelphia school. The teacher questioned: "What is your name?"

"Katinka," replied the child.

"And your father's name?"

"I never hat one," came the quick response.

"Then tell me your mother's name?" again said the teacher, kindly.

"I never hat no mudder neither," answered the little child, seriously. "I was born off my gran'mudder."

---

Stranger Out West—"Do express trains stop here?"

Station Agent—"Only fer railway officials an' train robbers."

---

Alice—"Mr. Bjenks is a man of fine presence, isn't he?"

Maude—"I don't know. He never gave me anything."

---

Mrs. Potts—Just to think of you talking to me in such a style. You, who used to swear I was an angel.

Mr. Potts—Look here, my dear, that isn't fair; you know it isn't. What is the use of twitting a man about the lies he told fifteen years ago?

---

The near-sighted hen who ate sawdust, supposing it to be cornmeal, then went and laid a nest full of bureau knobs, sat on 'em three weeks and hatched out a complete set of parlor furniture, was a pretty fair hen.

---

A minister who had preached a sermon on the murder of Abel by Cain was called upon during the week by a worried-looking man with a humble request. "You mind that sermon you preached last Sunday forenoon?" said the visitor. "Yes." "About a man called Cain that killed his brother?" "Certainly." "Well, next Sunday would you kindly explain that he's no relation of Caine who keeps the dry goods shop on High street? You see, everybody has been thinking it was me or some friend of mine."

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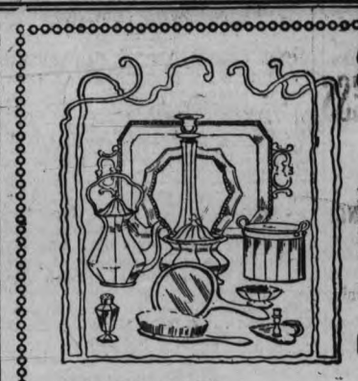
NEVER PARE YOUR CORNS,

too much danger of blood poison. Use Putnam's Corn Extractor. It takes corns out by the root, acts painlessly and swiftly. Use only Putnam's; its the best and safest.





Silver Plated Ware

See our new stock of Tea Services, Entree Dishes, Egg Frames, Spoons, Forks, and every requisite for the dinner table, all of the finest quality quadruple plate, from the best English and Canadian factories.

The best quality and the lowest prices.

C.E. Redfern, 43 Govt. Street

Established 1862 Telephone 118.



FAMOUS SERGES

Made by Sir Titus Salts. Suits made from these will never fade.

COOPER & LINKLATER

AGENTS FOR B. C.

COR. FORT AND BROAD.

We guarantee fit, style and workmanship.



Christmas Cards and Tuck's Calendars Are Now on Sale at T. N. Hibben & Co.'s



ONE WEEK MORE OF NOVEMBER SPECIALS FROM DAVID SPENCER'S LIMITED

One of the big features of next week's offerings will be the selling of

LADIES' JACKETS

At $3.75 and $6.75

That are worth $10.00, $12.50 and $15.00 each

For three reasons these great reductions are made.

1st—A mild fall has helped to overstock this department.

2nd—A big lot of Jackets arrived two months late and we are selling them at a loss to the manufacturer.

3rd—We intend to increase our sales over last year in this department if we make a big loss to do it.

Two Hundred Jackets to Choose From

At $3.75 and $6.75 each

$3.75 and $6.75 hardly pays for the making of these coats. See window display for some of the styles.

Fourth Week of the November Shoe Sale

We are clearing out this week every odd make of shoes we have in the department.

The last three weeks' selling has added quite a lot of broken assortments, which will be cleared out at further reductions.

Men's Shoes

Men's Box Calf Shoes and Kid Shoes. Values, $3.00 and $3.50. For $1.75.

Men's $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00, odd makes, for $2.50.

180 pairs in this assortment.

Single sole shoes, double shank shoes, box calf shoes and vici kid with double sole and shank.

Women's Shoes

Several makes of shoes, box calf and kid, with back strap supports. All at $1.75 per pair.

Black Sateen Underskirts, Values, $3.50, $3.75 and $4.00; Monday, $2.75

With and without adjustable bands; styles as follows:

Deep flounce, upper half trimmed tucks, lower half pleating and finished with frill under flounce with brush braid, deep flounce, trimmed pleating and tucking, also brush braid binding on under flounce.

Two other similar styles. The reason for this reduction is that we have sold completely out of the lower numbers, hence these prices for Monday.

Flannelette Night Dresses (Women's)

Value, $1.25. For 95c.

Flannelette Drawers (open and closed), 50c. value. For 37½c.

Golf Jerseys, $2.50 values. For $1.90.

A Table of Samples

Drawers, Night Dresses, etc., one-third less than regular.

Hot Water Bags, (Rubber) at Spencer's Prices

$1.15, $1.25, $1.85 and $2.00.

Whitewear Department.


## THE DOUKHOBORS.

Progress Being Made by Leaps and Bounds.

A Winnipeg correspondent of the Toronto Globe, who has spent some time among the Doukhobor settlements north of Yorkton, writes as follows:

These people, quiet and quaint as they are, are nevertheless progressing by leaps and bounds. Their crops now are better and farther advanced (despite their northerly position) than any along the line. They are buying the most up-to-date implements and machinery. Two days ago I saw them start their new steam plough, a double-cylinder, 25-horse power Reeves engine, that ploughs 25 acres a day. In addition to this, they have already six engines, two traction and four movable threshing machines, and no less than four sawmills, all of which are run by Doukhobor engineers.

Their genius and energy is not static, but structural and inventive. These pilgrimages, these naked crusades of two years ago, were merely the blind experiments of men who, with fresh, young minds, were seeking out some new thing. They were striking out for themselves afresh in the conduct of life. They made mistakes, but the end has justified the attempt. Without any knowledge of political science whatever, and with nothing but their Bibles, they have worked out a system of political economy, an unmitigated communism, that is in many ways extremely interesting.

In brief it is this: There are 45 villages, each village with a population of about 200, and with 40 homesteads of land—that is, there are between 8,000 and 10,000 Doukhobors altogether settled on a solid block of six townships. Each village is a perfect community by itself. It has its blacksmith, its carpenter, its stables, its hennery, its mill, etc. If a Doukhobor wishes to get some eggs he simply has to go to the woman whose duty it is to keep the chickens, and she will give him his eggs for nothing. If he desires a pair of boots, he can get them from the "head man" of the village for nothing. If he wants a new house he merely has to call in the village carpenters and they will build it for him free. Money has no value in the Doukhobor settlements. Everyone works without money and without price for everyone else.

The profits from the year's crops, and even the individual earnings of Doukhobors working on the railways and elsewhere, go into a common purse; and with this money the supplies for the whole community are bought wholesale.


Parke's Cough Linctus

Is the best cough and cold remedy we know how to make; we could not make it any better if we were to charge $5 a bottle for it.

Money Back if It is Not Satisfactory

Let us give you a free sample to prove what we say. Price of large bottle, 50c.

Terry & Marett

DRUGGISTS,

S. E. Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.


The Doukhobors always buy wholesale at Winnipeg, considering (as they do) middlemen's profit to be mere robbery. The oversight of the year's business is annually deputed to four commissioners, who do all the buying and selling and organising in accordance with the wishes of the assembly. These commissioners are no higher than the ploughboys or the blacksmiths. When their term of office ceases they return to the plough or the carpenter's bench, where they came from.

### Mr. Verigen's Genius.

The success of this simple but radical system has been wonderful. It goes along apparently without a hitch. Perhaps this is to be attributed to the genius of Peter Verigin, their Doukhobor Pericles; but in any case it is a Doukhobor who has realized this ideal of Christian socialism. Mr. Verigin is, with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prof. Goldwin Smith, and a few others, one of the great men of Canada. He is a man of convictions. He was the first of the Doukhobors to apply the sixth commandment to the case of animals. For his convictions he spent 15 years in Siberia, during which time he was in nearly 300 prisons. He has three brothers there yet, and two of his brothers have died there. Yet he is no fanatic. He has repressed these religious pilgrimages; he has induced the Doukhobors to keep their cattle and horses and clothes; and he is now by mere prestige and force of character leading them on to notable things. Like many other great men, he is possessed of a monumental wit. He is a great personal friend of Count Tolstoy's.

The Doukhobors are very paradoxical people. They are theoretical, almost sophistical, yet they are intensely practical in every-day affairs. They are very unselfish among themselves, and will never ask for anything the others cannot get; and yet, when it comes to a deal with outsiders, there is no people looks out more sharply for No. 1. They appreciate keenly on which side their bread is buttered. They will hold up their end to the bitter finish. This is perhaps the result of years of persecution, and the fact that they have been so long the under dog; but at any rate it is one regrettable trait in their character. They do not enough consider the other man.

They have many crotchets. They will not kill or eat any animal, believing that to be the teaching of the Bible: Thou shalt not kill. Some of them have gone so far as to preach that it is wrong to use horses and cattle for labor, or to shear sheep, or to wear boots made of leather. It was in pursuance of this belief that they turned their horses and cattle loose two years ago, and started on their naked pilgrimage. It was this belief that induced the women to harness themselves to the plough and the men to draw wagons of flour by hand. But the advocates of this tenet were only the extremists, and Mr. Verigin has brought even them to reason. There are men at Swan River now who are anxious to start on a pilgrimage; but, as Mr. Verigin says, no attention should be paid to them.

The Doukhobors have no marriage laws, but marry and unmarry at pleasure, according to the agreeableness of the alliance. One is glad to say that this license is not abused, and most of them live and die the husband of one wife. They will not register births, marriages or deaths, considering that an unwarrantable interference with the Almighty. They will not "make soldier," as they say, believing war to be a machination of the devil. Many of them have been in Siberia for not "making soldier" in Russia. They never swear, never smoke, never drink any spirituous liquor. With their thriftiness, their cleanliness, their nonconformist conscience, the Doukhobors should go far.

---

Dr. Thorley, a medical town councillor at Bolton, England, calls small bedrooms death traps, and the council is seeking parliamentary powers to prescribe a minimum cubic space for bedrooms.

BOWES'

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Will be found beneficial, and to give immediate relief when suffering from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, etc.

50C

CYRUS H. BOWES,

CHEMIST,

98 Government Street, Near Yates Street.


# CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

—H. H. Abbott, 86 Government street, is the man to see before purchasing your tickets to the Old Country. He is agent for all lines.


**At the B. C. Drug Store**

27 JOHNSON ST., NEAR STORE ST.,

Will be found a very fine line of fountain syringes, water bottles, Frost King and Queen chamois vests, chest protectors, etc., at a special offer for the next few days. These goods are all first-class quality, and should receive your attention.

J. TEAGUE.

Phone 356.


—What an odd piece of pottery! What a delightful vase; it is perfectly lovely! We have all heard these remarks at different times by enthusiastic admirers of odd, quaint, out-of-the-ordinary ware. —Weiler Bros.


Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.


—Go to the Senate saloon for oyster cocktails.

**Steamer Whatcom sails daily, except Sunday, for Seattle at 3 p. m. E. E. Blackwood, agent.**

—Take in a supply of "SLAB WOOD" before the wet weather sets in. To be had at Lemon, Gonnason & Co.'s mills. Telephone 77. Prompt delivery.

—The Victoria Creamery Association wishes to inform their patrons that they have been fortunate enough to engage a thoroughly up-to-date buttermaker from the Eastern dairy schools, thereby guaranteeing better butter than ever. Patronize home industry, and keep your money in your own town.

—Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Agency, Travelers' Life and Accident Insurance Company. Tickets 25c. a day. Lowest rates for marine insurance on hulls or cargo. Agency, Lloyd's underwriters. Office, Wellington Coal; agency, Atlantic S.S. lines. Hall-Goepel Co., 100 Government St. Tel. call 83.


**In Sickness and in Health**

We are ready. If you want a doctor, a nurse, or some medicine in the middle of the night, don't forget that we are ready and always at our post. Ring the night bell; we will answer promptly, for we have everything you want.

FAWCETT'S FAMILY DRUG STORE

Phone 630. Cor. Douglas St. and King's Rd.


**The steamer for Seattle and other Puget Sound points sails at 8. p. m. daily, except Sunday. Office, 100 Government St.**

—Boiling Water five minutes after you turn on the Switch, if you use one of our New Electric Disc Heaters. We don't want to encourage laziness, but just think how handy this is. Really economical and useful. Let us show you them. The Hinton Electric Co.

—The Emergency Club intend holding a sale of work and home-made candy in the parlors of the Balmoral hotel Tuesday, November 22nd, for the benefit of the proposed consumptive sanitarium. Dr. Fagan will give an address during the afternoon. Afternoon tea, 3 to 7 p. m. Admission, free. Being a worthy object it is hoped there will be a good attendance.

—? ? ?—Settle the Xmas. present question by having a dozen portraits taken at the Skene Lowe studio.

—The latest claimant for approbation of lovers of art is the Barnstaple pottery by Baron, late designer at that famous Lambeth school for craftsmen, Doulon's. In this collection, which has just arrived, are a hundred or more of these strikingly original conceptions. Baron's was the only North Devon pottery selected by the royal commission, of which H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is president, to represent British art pottery at the St. Louis exposition. Don't neglect this opportunity to secure "something new" for a gift at Weiler Bros.

—The Hicks & Lovick Piano Co. have just received the largest stock of pianos and organs they ever imported to this city, and invite the public to call and inspect them. There are some elegant designs and prices and terms to suit everybody.


**For This Winter**

YOU NEED A

**NEW SUIT**

See Our Assortment of

**Fancy Worsteds**

They cannot be excelled for appearance and durability. Exclusive sale of pattern goods.

**PEDEN'S**

36 Fort St. Merchant Tailor.



**Fine Building Site**

Located in best part of the east end of the city. This can be secured at a bargain.

**Money to Loan**

**Fire and Life Insurance**

**Grant & Conyers**

NO. 2 VIEW ST.


—Miss Eva Haughton will sing a solo in the Reformed Episcopal church on Sunday evening.

—Miss Jennie Bishop will sing a solo to-morrow evening at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church.

—An informal song service will be held in the Y. M. C. A. parlor at 8.30 p.m. to-morrow. All men are invited to attend this meeting.

—Yesterday at St. Joseph's hospital the Masset Indian, named Stella, who was injured by falling through the hatchway of a steamer on the West Coast, passed away. The funeral is taking place this afternoon from Hayward's undertaking parlors.

—On account of the high tea to be held at the Metropolitan church on Tuesday evening the Royal Templars will postpone their meeting for one week, when Rev. W. H. Gibson, grand councillor for British Columbia, will give a sketch of his recent visit to Mainland lodges.

—Owing to the change of conductors for "Dorothy," the performance is unavoidably postponed for two weeks. The exact date will be announced in a day or two. All the tickets hold good, and can be exchanged at Waitt's for reserved seats three days before the performance.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. Anna Siek took place at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Hayward's undertaking parlors. Impressive services were conducted by Rev. W. Heincke. There was a large attendance of friends, and many floral tributes. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: J. Maynard, H. H. Evans, E. Hobbs, E. W. Beale, J. V. Cooper and T. Geiger, sr.

—The concert under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of Victoria West Methodist church given on Thanksgiving evening proved to be a decided success. Among those who assisted were Mrs. Gleason, Miss Cora Lawrence, Miss Scowcroft, Miss Okell, Joseph Bowden, Revs. D. McRae and G. W. Dean. The pastor, Rev. R. J. McIntyre, presided. At the close a thank offering was asked for, to which there was a liberal response.

—The funeral of the late John Leahy took place this morning at 8.45 from Hayward's undertaking parlors and at the Roman Catholic Cathedral at 9 o'clock, where mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Sisser, and funeral service by Rev. Father Laterme. There was a large attendance of friends, and many beautiful flowers. The following acted as pall-bearers: M. Bantley, M. McTiernan, J. P. Walls, J. D. Robinson, M. Finnerty and M. Sweeny.

—The death occurred last evening of John Murray at his residence, 31 View street. He was an engineer on the steamer Princess, and went home from the boat yesterday apparently in good health. Immediately after dinner he fell in a faint, and died. Deceased was 70 years of age, and a native of King's county, Ireland. He was a pioneer of this city, having arrived here in 1859. Two sons and one daughter, besides the widow, are left to mourn his loss. He was a member of No. 1 lodge, I. O. O. F. The funeral will take place at 2.30 o'clock to-morrow from the Odd Fellows' hall, Douglas street.

## REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Infantry Drill of Two Years Ago Is Again in Vogue.

Lieut.-Col. Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment, has issued the following orders:

The following man, having been granted his discharge, is struck off the strength: No. 265, Gr. G. V. Copley, 18th March, 1904.

Paragraph 2 of Regimental Order No. 43 is hereby cancelled. Infantry drill, 1902, will be used until further orders.

All arms, accoutrements, bugles, etc., on charge to companies must be returned to the armories by Wednesday, the 23rd inst., preparatory to the inspection by the D. O. C. on Thursday, the 24th inst.

By order.

(Sgd.) D. B. M'CONNAN, Capt.,
Adjutant.


MECHANICS, FARMERS, SPORTSMEN!—To heal and soften the skin and remove grease, oil and rust stains, paint and earth, etc., use The "Master Mechanic's" Tar Soap. Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.


The important question, when does a bride cease to be a bride? is decided by the London Queen, which says she becomes a "wife" at the expiration of six weeks after the wedding.

# ANOTHER FRENCH BARQUE ARRIVES

## WAS VESSEL WHICH DISPLAYED SIGNALS

### Queen City's Return From Stormy Trip —Oscar and Hattie in Port on Coast.

A large French ship, flying signals for a tug, created a little excitement among Puget Sound tugboat men. It was stated that she was displaying signals of distress, her ensign being half-masted and reversed, but it is probable that this is a mistake, for a vessel answering the description arrived here this morning in tow of an American tug and towed into Esquimalt.

The vessel is the French barque Guerveur. She was met at the entrance to the straits by the C. P. R. steamer Queen on that vessel's return from a west coast trip, and had asked for a tow to the Royal Roads. This was at about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The Queen City approached her in response to signals for a tow but at the time the Guerveur was in no distress, the Frenchman's skipper being evidently desirous of making anchorage as soon as possible to avoid the bad weather which his barometer indicated.

Up to noon to-day the skipper had not come ashore, and the Guerveur's business in port was not ascertained.

### QUEEN CITY ARRIVES.

Victoria's harbor offered a pleasant change to the officers of the Queen City when they arrived here from the west coast last evening from the boisterous weather and mountainous seas which they had encountered. The seas at times were so high that the steamer when she dropped between two would lose sight of the shore near at hand. The vessel was down as far as Quatsino and brought back as cargo 1,200 cases of salmon, the last of that packed at Clayoquot, 600 cases from Uchucklesett and a few barrels of salted salmon and a number of fatted cattle.

A smaller number of passengers than generally travel on the steamer arrived on the Queen City. They included a couple of hunters from the American side who had been up to Nootka. T. Daykin acted as their guide. They brought back as trophies of their trip a good collection of game, including an elk, a wolf and two black bear.

The sealing schooner Oscar and Hattie was left safe in shelter on the west coast.

### RITHET'S REPORT.

Messrs. Rithet & Co.'s monthly freight and shipping report for October follows:

The improvement referred to in our last report has not been maintained, and during the latter part of the month grain freights have shown little life, owing no doubt to the European demand for grain being at present light.

This slackness has had a depressing effect on lumber freights, resulting in decidedly lower rates.

We quote freights as follows:

Grain—San Francisco to Cork, f. o., 21s. 3d; Portland to Cork, f. o., 25s.; Tacoma and Seattle to Cork, 26s. 3d.

Lumber—British Columbia or Puget Sound to Sydney, 28s. 9d. to 30s.; Melbourne or Adelaide, 31s. 3d. to 32s. 6d.; Port Pirie, 32s. 6d. to 33s. 9d.; Fremantle, 40s. to 42s. 6d.; Shanghai, 32s. 6d. to 35s.; Taku, 45s. to 47s. 6d.; West Coast, S. A., 36s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; South Africa, 51s. 3d. to 52s. 6d.; United Kingdom or continent, 50s. to 55s.

### MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Umatilla arrived from San Francisco at 9 o'clock last night. The City of Puebla, which is scheduled to sail for San Francisco this evening, will carry among her saloon passengers from this city Mr. Henderson, A. V. Hamilton, S. Wilkinson, Mrs. W. A. Miller, Mrs. A. Hillman, Mrs. P. L. Brown, Mrs. Kate Phillips and Mrs. J. Bachus.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's coaster City of Puebla, Captain Jepsen, on her last trip North, made the run in fifty hours, which is within two hours of the record, made seven years ago, when the late Capt. Debney commanded the vessel.

On her last trip North the steamer City of Seattle had her mast carried away in a gale when crossing Queen Charlotte Sound.

J. D. Leadbitter, of Bellingham, is planning to build a 125-foot floating dock in the spring.

### GRABBED LIVE WIRE.

Narrow Escape of a Lineman This Morning—Nearly Electrocuted.

A fatality was narrowly averted near the corner of Courtney and Government streets this morning. It appears that during the storm which prevailed last night an electric light wire fell down just outside the Metropolitan building, and Lineman Ben Cross was about to fix it. He caught hold of the end and found it to be very much alive. He was unable to let go and shouted for assistance. A fellow workman who wore a pair of rubber gloves caught hold of the wire to release Cross, but he received a shock that sent him staggering back. Cross in the meantime made frantic efforts to free himself and started to run, but the wire stayed right with him. Eventually he was thrown to the curb and the shock effected his release. His condition at first appeared to be serious, but he was soon able to walk to White's drug store, a short distance, where he was attended to. The fall to the curb gave him a bruise and cut on the head which bled profusely. People should be careful to leave hanging wires alone these days, for by grabbing them they are likely to get into trouble.

—In the police court yesterday afternoon the case of Money Chamberlain, charged with seduction, was dismissed.

# FOURTH ANNUAL BALL A SUCCESS

## BIG CROWD ATTENDED THE J.B.A.A. DANCE

### Brilliant Function Held Last Evening at Assembly Hall—The Decorations.

The fourth annual ball of the James Bay Athletic Association was held last evening at Assembly hall. As this function has become a fixture, and is always looked forward to with pleasure it goes without saying that a large crowd attended. But the number present on this occasion exceeded that of previous years. It is conservatively estimated that there were three hundred or more dancers on the floor when the orchestra started the first selection. Through the energy of the committees placed in charge of the arrangements no detail had been omitted. The floor was in such perfect condition that it reflected the glow of the electric lights; the musical programme consisted of twenty splendid selections while the decorations were, without exception, the finest seen for some time.

Entering the building guests were first escorted into the cloak room, where attendants were ready to take charge of coats, etc. They then entered the vestibule leading to the main hall. Walls and ceiling were decorated in red, white and blue bunting. Overhead glimmered a number of Chinese lanterns, and scattered about in favorable positions for spectators were comfortable chairs and sofas. The main entrance was marked by white pillars entwined with ivy and evergreen.

The hall presented a brilliant spectacle. One of the most noticeable features was the four-oared racing shell suspended from the ceiling over the centre of the room. It was held by ropes of blue and white—the club's colors. Oars were in place, and everything arranged as if the J. B. A. A. "big four" intended setting out on a mile and a half sprint. Opposite the entrance was a collection of trophies won by members of the association. They were artistically arranged on a large blue and white table. In the centre was the magnificent Buchanan cup won last year by the J. B. A. A. four-oared crew in the N. P. A. A. O. races. Then there was the Walker cup captured at the same time. Gathered about these were about twenty-five smaller trophies. The whole was set off by the light of a cluster of tiny electric bulbs cunningly placed just over the Buchanan trophy.

Festoons of evergreen, from each of which hung Chinese lanterns, were fastened to a central point in the ceiling, and to each of the four walls of the room. Four cosy corners elaborately furnished had been provided through the assistance of Messrs. Weiler Bros., Spencer & Co., and the Westside. Over the entrance to the dining room was the orchestra stand completely covered with blue and white bunting. From this elevated post the musicians all through the evening discoursed sweet music, and responding to encores very generously.

A sitting-out room just off the entrance to the hall deserves special mention. It was prepared under the supervision of Mrs. Ford Verrinder, and was most creditable. In front of the door was a mesh representing a spider's web. In the centre of the room was a small mirror placed on the floor and made to represent one of the Beacon Hill lakes. The illusion was heightened by the reflection of the electric light in the glass. Cupids were to be seen here and there, while flowers had been used in profusion and with excellent taste. The effect was charming.

Dancing was continued up till about midnight before an adjournment was taken to the supper room. Here, also, were evidences of the work of the decoration committee. The prevailing tint of the apartment was a dark red. The walls were covered with bunting of that color, while suspended over each of the tables were several large lights with crimson shades. An appetizing repast was served, and after the "inner man" had been satisfied the dancing recommenced, and did not cease until the early hours.

A special car service had been provided for the occasion, a convenience much appreciated. Members of the committees in charge of the arrangements deserve every praise for the thoroughness of their labors. As already mentioned there was nothing wanting, and all voted the affair the most successful in the annals of the association.

### PERSONAL.

D. R. Pottinger, traveller for the Carter Commission Co., returned from Vancouver last evening by the steamer Princess Victoria. Mr. Pottinger says that business is bright throughout the province. He has visited all the cities from the interior to Vancouver and was impressed with the activity of prominent merchants at all points. Early in January Mr. Pottinger intends making an extensive tour of the East. He will go as far as Halifax, staying from two days to a week or more at all places of importance. This trip is to be made in the interests of the Carter Company.

* * *

Mrs. C. Munroe, of Winnipeg, is in the city. She arrived from the East yesterday and will spend some days here a guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Pendray, Belleville street.

* * *

Jas. Tait was among the arrivals from Vancouver last evening. He spent Thanksgiving Day duck shooting on the Fraser river, and is reported to have made an excellent bag.

* * *

P. Sherritt visited Vancouver on Thanksgiving Day. He left here on Wednesday evening and returned on Thursday night.

W. A. Cutler arrived from Vancouver last evening by the steamer Princess Victoria.

Capt. McPhatter arrived from Vancouver last evening.

### THE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Great Interest Aroused By Announcement of Generous Offer.

The announcement that a gentleman of this city, who desires his name withheld for the present, has offered two scholarships of $250 each for the third and fourth year courses at McGill or Toronto universities, has aroused a great deal of interest among those concerned in matters educational. It is a splendid inducement to ambitious young men, and there is no doubt that the rivalry that will result from the offer will be considerable. As will be noted, it is open to the entire province.

The scholarships are offered for the third and fourth year courses in McGill or Toronto universities, because through the affiliation of some of the local colleges with the big Eastern institutions, particularly McGill, first and second year courses in this province are available. Unfortunately, however, the Victoria College is only affiliated with McGill for the first year course, but there is every likelihood that this will be extended so as to include a second year, and the facilities of the college will be increased accordingly. If this is not done it will place Victoria somewhat at a disadvantage.

These scholarships will be of great assistance to the clever young men who win them, in fact they may be the means of completing the university career of some whose circumstances would otherwise be too limited to permit of it. It is understood that should the donor be satisfied with the results of his first offer, the scholarship will become an annual premium. Aside from its intrinsic value its capture will be fraught with the highest honor to the successful competitor.

### RAGGED CHILDREN OF LONDON.

To the Editor:—Referring to a notice that has been published stating that subscriptions will be received by the Young Men's Christian Association for the above purpose and forwarded to the Shaftesbury Society, the favor of your giving publicity to the following further details will be greatly appreciated:

The Shaftesbury Society was founded nearly sixty years ago to deal with the poorest children of the London slums, Lord Shaftesbury becoming its first president in 1844. To-day the society has an army of voluntary helpers and is doing an immense work. The cripple department alone has 6,790 little sufferers on its register.

Last year Christmas dinners were given by South Australia, British Columbia, New Zealand and South Africa in different parts of London to destitute children. Mr. Kirk, secretary to the society, writes: "We remember with great satisfaction and gratitude the British Columbia dinner we had last year, and we should like that prosperous colony once again to fall into line in this golden link of Imperialism."

As there is every prospect of a very hard winter being experienced by the London poor, a few dollars will have special value and get their full value in the hands of such a society whose experience counts for so much. Subscriptions will be received up to the 30th inst., when the cash will be forwarded and list of donators published.

W. B. FISHER,
General Secretary.


**Studio Portraiture.**

Mr. H. Mortimer-Lamb having decided to undertake professional work in photography desires to announce that he is prepared to execute commissions for portraits at his studio, Pemberton road. Appointments may be made by telephone, No. 989.

**Building Lots**

FOR SALE

HOUSES BUILT ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

**D. H. Bale,**

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
LEIGHTON ROAD.

**THIS ALUMINUM TEA KETTLE**

Has all the qualities that make this ware immeasurably superior to any other for kitchen use. If the kettle boils dry it does not matter. Aluminum does not crack nor chip off. It never rusts. It is light to handle. It can be polished like silver. It is unequalled for gas fires.

THE PRICE OF ALUMINUM GOODS IS GREATLY REDUCED

Made by the Canadian Aluminum Works, Ltd.; office, 13 St. John street, Montreal.

Factory and foundry, Chambly, Canton, Quebec.

Catalogues sent to the trade on application.

**Saturday's Bargains**

CHRISTY'S CREAM SODAS, 2-lb. tin ..... 25c.
SMITH'S MOLASSES SNAPS, 3 lbs. for ..... 25c.
LARGE EASTERN FRESH EGG, per doz ..... 30c.
MANITOBA JERSEY CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb ..... 25c.
MANITOBA GOVERNMENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 14-lb. boxes ..... $3.50

**THE SAUNDERS GROCERY COMPANY, LIMITED**

'PHONE, 28. 39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

**THE "WEST END" GROCERY COMPANY, LIMITED**

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**Read This Ad. Cut It Out**

Bring it to our store. Present it at our counter and get a piece of vocal or instrumental music absolutely FREE. For this week only

**M. W. Waitt & Co., Ltd**

44 GOVERNMENT ST.

**FOR SALE**

BEACON HILL

**Two Lots Small Cottage**

**$1,000**

Money to Loan.
Fire Insurance Written.
Stores and Dwellings to Let.

**P. R. Brown Co, Ld**

PHONE 1076. 30 BROAD ST.

**Circus Parade**

**March and Two-Step**

BY E. T. PAULL.

**A GREAT HIT**

Positively the brightest and catchiest piece of music brought out this year. This is not a "Zenobie," but a real bona fide success.

**FLETCHER BROS.**

UP-TO-DATE MUSIC HOUSE.

**Half Acre Lots**

Just off Gorge road, for sale at $200, $225 and $250. (A good speculation.)

**Ten Acre Lots**

Two miles from town, for sale at $140 to $200 per acre. Suitable for fruit and chicken ranches. (The best bargains on the market.)

**SWINERTON & ODDY.**

102 GOVERNMENT ST.

**$$ SAVING SALE $$**

OF

**Iron and Brass Bedsteads**

Having purchased a lot of Brass Mounted and Iron Bedsteads at less than first cost, and as we do not wish to hold them over till next season, we will

FOR ONE WEEK

Commencing Monday, Nov. 21st, sell them at such reductions as will surprise you, being just about wholesale prices.

READ THESE PRICES:

Brass and Iron Bedsteads, any size; regular, $4.50 ... ... Sale price, $3 25
Brass and Iron Bedsteads, any size; regular, $5.25 ... ... Sale price, $3 75
Brass and Iron Bedsteads, any size; regular, $6.00 ... ... Sale price, $4.25
Brass and Iron Bedsteads, any size; regular, $6.25 ... ... Sale price, $4.50
Brass and Iron Bedsteads, any size; regular, $7.00 ... ... Sale price, $5.25
Brass and Iron Bedsteads, any size; regular price, $16 00 ... Sale price, $13.00

DON'T FORGET THE ADDRESS

**SMITH & CHAMPION**

'PHONE, 718. 100 DOUGLAS STREET

# Saturday Bargain

# 12 Tins

## 2-Pound Size

# Pork and Beans

# $1.00

# Mowat's Grocery,

77 YATES STREET.

FREE SILVERWARE WITH EVERY SALE.


### ENDERBY IS AMBITIOUS.

Wants to Become a Municipality—Gazette Notices.

Enderby, the flourishing little town on the line of the Shuswap & Okanagan railway, is getting on. This week's Provincial Gazette contains the notice of an application to be made by Geo. Bell, H. W. Harvey, R. B. Bradley and H. W. Wright for incorporation under the name "The Corporation of the Town of Enderby."

The Gazette contains the following appointments:

John Molineux English, of New Westminster, M.D., to be resident physician at Quesnel, in the place of Arthur D. Morgan, M. D., resigned.

Constable Herbert Cecil Flewin, of Port Simpson, to be a deputy mining recorder for the Skeena River mining division.

The Gazette announces that the commission appointed to inquire into the conduct of Archibald Dick, of Nanaimo, in his capacity as government inspector of mines, will hold its first meeting at the city hall, Fernie, on Friday next, at 10.30 a.m. Judge Spinks, of the Yale County court, is commissioner.

### VANCOUVER NOTES.

A large rock-slide occurred on the C. P. R. at an early hour on Thursday morning, at the approach to the east end of Cisco tunnel, near Lytton. Traffic was delayed for several hours.

In reference to the outrage in Cumberland last Sunday morning, when an attempt was made to assassinate a Chinese merchant named Tai Yuen, by blowing up his store with dynamite, the Chinese Empire Reform Association of Vancouver has received information that the Chinese residents of Cumberland have subscribed a reward of $1,500 for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the outrage. To this the Chinese Reform Association has added another $500, making $2,000 in all.

"Am I going to run again for mayor? Why, of course I am. I thought everybody knew that," said Mayor McGuigan to a World reporter in answer to an interrogatory on the point. "Yes, I'm going to run, and I don't think there ought to be any opposition," he continued. "It is the general custom to give a man a second term. A man, you know, can't do his full work in the first term. He can start things then and get the hang of their running, but it needs a second era to follow up and complete the work."

J. P. McGoldrick and wife, of St. Paul, and G. A. Lammers and wife, of Stillwater, Minn., are guests at the Hotel Vancouver. These gentlemen are two of the numerous Minnesota people who are investing in lumber enterprises in British Columbia, and are about to erect a mill in conjunction with other friends near Nelson. There is now a deal on for the Little Slocan timber limits, which, if carried through, will be one of the largest of its kind which has taken place in the Kootenay.

### LOVE LAUGHS AT LOCKSMITHS.

Young Girl Escapes From a French Convent to Be Wed.

That love laughs at locksmiths has once more been proven by an elopement from a convent in the town of Troyes, France.

A few weeks ago M. and Mme. Debare, prominent inhabitants of the town, took their daughter to the convent of the Good Shepherd and stated to the sisters that for reasons which they would rather not explain they wanted the young girl to remain in the convent until she became of age.

Mlle. Debare, beautiful and sixteen, was soon the favorite of all and seemed delighted with everything. Her behavior was so excellent that when, the other day a well-dressed gentleman, of about thirty, called with a letter purporting to be from her father, and asked to be allowed to see his niece, the permission was readily given, and he was shown into a parlor, divided into two parts by iron bars reaching from floor to ceiling.

A few minutes later Mlle. Debare, escorted by a nun, appeared on the other side of the bars, and the supposed uncle and niece entered into conversation.

The "uncle" severely reproached the girl with having, by her conduct, compelled her parents to send her away from home, and the "niece" burst into tears and promised to amend her ways.

When the interview was at an end the "uncle" asked to be allowed to kiss his repented "niece," and the unsuspecting nun opened the small window in the grille.

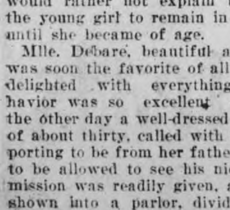
Hardly had she done so when Mlle. Debare began to climb through. The astonished nun clutched at the girl's skirts, but the "uncle" caught his supposed niece by the shoulders, and in the end she got safely through the opening, leaving her skirt in the hands of the nun on the other side of the partition.

"Uncle" and "niece" then hastened to a closed carriage, which was waiting in the street, and drove off at full speed.

Nothing has been seen of the couple since, and the police have failed to obtain any clue.

The supposed uncle was simply the girl's lover, and her parents had, it appears, sent her to the convent in order to put an end to their attachment.


**Cook's Cotton Root Compound.**



Ladies' Favorite,

Is the only safe, reliable regulator on which woman can depend "in the hour and time of need."

Prepared in two degrees of strength. No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1.—For ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known.

No. 2—For special cases—10 degrees stronger—three dollars per box.

Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all pills, mixtures and imitations are dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Mailed to any address on receipt of price and four 2-cent postage stamps. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont.

No. 1 and 2 are sold in all Victoria drug stores.


### PROSPECTING FOR COAL.

Earl Fitzwilliam Will Search Among the South Sea Islands.

Earl Fitzwilliam has purchased the Harlech Castle, one of the Cape Mail steamships, and intends to combine a trip for the benefit of his health in the South Pacific with prospecting for minerals.

For a long time past it has been known that there were coal fields in the South Pacific, because coal was constantly washed up on the shores of the various islands.

"My object in going to search for this coal," said Lord Fitzwilliam to an Express representative, "has a very simple explanation. I have sufficient money to need investment, and as I am already extensively engaged in the coal trade—as my father, grandfather and great-grandfather were before me—and know a certain amount about the business, I prefer to employ some of my capital in developing fresh coal fields.

"Our party will be a very small one, and the only instrument we shall take with us is a boring plant. No, I shall not take an analyst with me; I am my own analyst.

"If we find what we are going to look for, we shall have no difficulty, I think, in obtaining concessions, as most of the islands belong to South American States, who do not usually raise difficulties in granting concessions. Some belong to us. Moreover, when the Panama canal finally goes through, all the islands and their trade on the Pacific side of the continent will be immensely increased in value.

"It is, of course, a little too far ahead to say precisely what I shall do if I find coal, but I suppose I should have to float a company, and then take experienced men from my coal mines in Yorkshire to teach the South Sea Islanders."


## CONFESSES THAT HE OWES HIS LIFE

To Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets—Startling Story Told by Maurice Best, of Southern Harbor, Nfld.

"I confess I owe my life to Dodd's Kidney Pills and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets."

That is a strong statement, but it is made in all earnestness by Mr. Maurice Best, a reputable citizen of Southern Harbor, Nfld., and here are the reasons he gives for making it:

"I was attacked with Dyspepsia and for eight years was in continual misery. Sometimes I would go off in a faint for ten or fifteen minutes and be more dead than alive. Doctors could not cure and gave me but little relief.

"Hearing of Dodd's Kidney Pills and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets I gave them a trial and the first two boxes gave me new life. I am using them now and feel like a new man."

There is no case of Indigestion or Dyspepsia that Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cannot cure.


### STATE LOTTERIES.

State lotteries add to the income of foreign governments. In Italy they bring the government in a sum of nearly £,500,000 a year. In Prussia the profits of the public lottery amount to no less than £4,250,000. The Dutch government gets the nice little sum of £50,000 profit out of its lottery. Portugal makes about £70,000 in this way. Denmark rakes in a profit of £58,000. And in Brazil, where the government does not itself run the lottery, but collects a tax on the receipts of private lotteries, the amount realized is £17,000.

The first announcement was made on Friday of a formal movement to hold at Chatanooga, N. Y., in 1915, a world's fair, to be known as the semi-centennial peace jubilee exposition, commemorating the end of the war of the revolution.

## Church Services To-Morrow

### CHURCH OF OUR LORD.

The music for to-morrow's services follows:

Morning.

Organ—Andante ........... E. Lemaigre
Venite and Psalms—As Set ..........
Te Deum ...................... Jackson
Jubilate—XIV. ................... Mercer
Hymns ...... 55, 239, 559, A. and M., 239
Organ—Postlude ................ T. Stern

Evening.

Organ—Largo ................ A. Foerster
Psalms—As Set ......................
Magnificat—VI. ................... Mercer
Nunc Dimittis—I. ................ Mercer
Hymns .................. 136, 483 and 19
Doxology—XVI. .........................
Organ—Inauguration March .... S. Clarke

### ST. JOHN'S.

Preachers: Morning, Rev. Percival Jenns; evening, Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard. The music follows:

Matins.

Organ—Prelude ................. Duncan
Venite ........................... Turner
Psalms ............... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ........................ 1st Set
Jubilate ................. Ouseley in A
Hymn ................................ 186
Kyrie ........................... Ard in D
Gloria Tibi ........................ Tallis
Hymns ....................... 210 and 174
Organ—Postlude ................... Mailly

Evensong.

Organ—Allegretto .................. Tours
Psalms ............... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ................... Macfarren
Nunc Dimittis ................... Felton
Hymns ................. 223, 226 and 203
Vesper—Lord Keep Us Safe ...........
Organ—Choral ............. Mendelssohn

### CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Services: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and ante-communion, 11 a. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. Preachers, morning, Rev. W. Baugh Allen; evening, Ven. Archdeacon. The music set for the day follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Allegretto .......... B. Tours
Venite ........................... Ayrton
Psalms for 20th Morning.Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ......................... Oakeley
Benedictus ........................ Henley
Kyrie ............................ Maunder
Gloria ........................... Maunder
Hymns ................. 268, 523 and 288
Voluntary—Fantasia ............. Godfrey

Evening.

Voluntary—Elevation ............ Guilmant
Processional Hymn .................. 298
Psalms for 20th Evening.Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ................... Mornington
Nunc Dimittis .................... Stainer
Hymns .................. 488, 223 and 202
Vesper Hymn ........................ M. S.
Recessional Hymn ................... 274
Voluntary—Marcia ............... Lemmens

### CENTENNIAL METHODIST.

Special choir day. The pastor, Rev. J. P. Westman, will speak at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and the choir will render a special musical programme. Morning subject, "A Clearer Vision"; evening, "A Love Story." A choir of thirty voices, assisted by Miss O'Meara, will render the following musical programme:

Organ Voluntary ........................
Hymn .............................. Seville
Anthem—The Radiant Morn ... Woodward
Hymn ................................ Guide
Offertoire ..............................
Hymn ............................... Ernan
Anthem—Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand ................................ Lozer
Solo—Calvary ...........................
Miss O'Meara.
Duet—The Morn of Endless Light .. Nevin
Miss Kayton and W. Hicks.
Solo—Selected ..........................
Mr. Ives.
Chorus—Hear My Prayer .... Mendelssohn
Solo by Miss Deaville.
Doxology ...............................

### METROPOLITAN METHODIST.

The pastor, Rev. G. K. B. Adams, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Classes, 10 a. m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 2.30 p. m. Everybody welcome.

### VICTORIA WEST METHODIST.

On Sunday, the pastor, R. J. McIntyre, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject, "The Soul Winner"; evening, "The Ark and the Flood." Mr. Deacon, from the Bonaventure, will sing a solo at the evening service. Sunday school and Bible class in the afternoon at 2.30. You are invited to these services.

### FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., conducted by Rev. Archibald Ewing, in the absence of Dr. Campbell through illness. Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets at 10 a. m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30 p. m. A cordial invitation to attend the above services is extended to all strangers in the city.

### ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.

Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and will be conducted by Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., who will be the preacher both morning and evening. Sunday school at 2.30. Bible class at 3.

### CALVARY BAPTIST.

Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor, Rev. J. F. Vichert, M. A., will preach. Morning subject, "The Awakening of Zion"; evening, "The Great Exchange." Sunday school and Bible class, 2.30 p. m. B. Y. P. U., Monday, 8 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m.

### FIRST CONGREGATIONAL.

Divine worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor, Hermon A. Carson, B. A., will preach at both services. Morning theme will be "Thanksgiving." In the evening the third sermon of the series, entitled "Hindrances of the Soul." Sunday school and Bible class meets at 2.30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. Society at 8.15 p. m. All seats free. Everyone will be cordially welcomed.


### CONSUMPTION IMPOSSIBLE.

You'll never develop consumption if you inhale Catarrhozone. Why it kills the germs instantly, cures catarrh and throat trouble like magic. For coughs and colds there's nothing equal to Catarrhozone. Used in hospitals, prescribed by doctors, endorsed by thousands. Catarrhozone never fails; try it.



## Jewelry by Mail

Customers all over Canada tell us that our Mail Order Department has meant to them added convenience and lessened cost

The fifty-year reputation of our store assures satisfaction to mail order purchasers of jewelry, watches, silverware, stationery, etc.

Our complete catalogue will gladly be sent on request.

RYRIE BROS.

"DIAMOND HALL"

118 to 124 Yonge Street TORONTO


## SPORTING ITEMS.

### HOCKEY.

ANOTHER PRACTICE.

This afternoon a practice match is in progress between members of the Victoria club at Oak Bay.

### BASKETBALL.

LADYSMITH DEFEATED.

In a match at Nanaimo last evening the Ladysmith team was defeated by the Coal City aggregation by a score of 6 to 5.

### RUGBY FOOTBALL.

RESULTED IN DRAW.

A junior match was played between the Collegiate school and South Park teams on Thursday afternoon at the Caledonia grounds, resulting in a draw, neither side being able to score within the time allowed. Both teams put up a first-class game. The tackling was effective and the sprinting on the part of some of the three-quarters splendid.

AT CANTEEN GROUNDS.

A game is announced to be played at the Canteen grounds this afternoon, the contesting teams being Victoria and a fifteen selected from the officers and crew of H. M. S. Bonaventure. Although it is a friendly match arranged for practice purposes only an interesting struggle is anticipated.

ANOTHER MATCH.

Another match is scheduled to take place between the Victoria intermediates and juniors this afternon at the Caledonia grounds.

VANCOUVER, 21; NANAIMO, 3.

The result of the Vancouver-Nanaimo match, which took place on Thursday at the Terminal City, is a surprise to enthusiasts throughout the province. It was expected, not only by Victorians, but by members of the Vancouver club, that the latter team would be unable to stand before the heavy forward division of the Nanaimo Hornets. But not only did Vancouver hold down the Nanaimo Stalwarts, but they outclassed them at every point. The game was won by 21 points to 3, and it was by the merest chance that Nanaimo succeeded in securing the try which gave them the score mentioned and saved them from an ignominious whitewash.

A large crowd had gathered at the Brockton Point grounds when the game commenced. There wasn't a slow minute from the start. All through the first half play was very even. In the scrimmages Vancouver held the Hornets surprisingly well and only on one or two occasions did the Nanaimo team manage to break away with those rushes for which they have established a reputation. There were good plays on both sides, the kicking into touch being exceptionally fine.

All the scoring was done in the second part of the match.

Capt. Worsnop, of the Vancouver team, walked on the field at the blow of the whistle with an air of absolute confidence. He placed his men and then sent the ball well into Nanaimo territory. The Vancouver boys were after it like hares and they managed to prevent a safe return. Following this was a prolonged struggle between the forwards during which there was much rough play on the part of both teams. The Terminal City three-quarters began to take a prominent part. There was some splendid sprinting and excellent combination, and the Nanaimo team was doomed. Their forwards lost sight of the ball, and before they properly realized the situation Jenkins, who was playing outside left, had made a magnificent run, eluding three of the Hornets' backs and placing the ball neatly behind the goal posts. Then Worsnop arranged the place kick and the ball was sent flying between the bars. From this time the game deteriorated into the complete rout of the Nanaimo forces. They were incapable of any organized resistance, and the struggle continued within the danger zone. Very shortly afterwards Jenkins got another opportunity, and with a zig-zag run again secured a touch. This was continued until the end of the match, the Nanaimo forwards rousing themselves to one supreme effort by which they managed to make one try.

This match undoubtedly demonstrates the value of careful training. Although the Vancouver fifteen was largely made up of intermediates, they tackled wonderfully well and showed no hesitation when an opening presented itself. It was a pleasure to watch the control Captain Worsnop, who plays a grand game at centre, has over the team. They follow his directions implicitly. He is the acknowledged leader and the players have confidence in his ability. Jenkins, Ellice, Marpole and Russell are four dangerous three-quarters, and with more training will make as fast a quartette as the best team could desire.

If there was more of the enthusiasm among Victoria players that is evinced by members of the Vancouver club the locals would stand a better chance of winning the championship. F. A. MacRae is undoubtedly a worthy captain. All Victoria players should tender that player their hearty support. The Terminal City team now feels that the championship is within their grasp. They think that Victoria will fall an easy victim to their prowess. Therefore it is up to the Victoria fifteen to take up training and other preparations in earnest. Vancouver has a good team, and it is only by hard earnest work that the locals can hope for victory.

### BILLIARDS.

TOURNEY ARRANGED.

A tournament will be held next week at the Driard hotel for which three handsome cues have been offered as prizes by C. A. Harrison. Three gentlemen are to be selected as handicappers by those entering. Already entries have been received from the following: R. C. Davies, H. Howson, J. F. Ritchie, J. Anderson, F. H. Deppe, D. Stewart, F. Proctor, A. L. Proctor, B. H. John, T. G. Haynes.

### GOLF.

MONTHLY COMPETITION.

At the United Service club links on Thursday afternoon the monthly medal foursome competition took place. A large number entered the contest, which was won by Mr. Foll and Hon. Mrs. F. G. Hood. The scores follow:

| | Score. | Hcp. | Tl. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Foll and the Hon. Mrs. F. G. Hood | 83 | 18 | 65 |
| Col. and Mrs. A. W. Jones | 74 | 8 | 66 |
| Capt. Hunt and Mrs. Langley | 71 | 5 | 66 |
| Mr. and Mrs. Hughes | 91 | 21 | 70 |
| Commodore Goodrich and Miss Drake | 77 | 6 | 71 |
| Mr. Ellison and Miss Bell | 85 | 13 | 72 |
| Capt. Bunbury and Miss Pemberton | 82 | 8 | 74 |
| Capt. and Mrs. Brady | 97 | 19 | 78 |

### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

JUNIOR LEAGUE GAMES.

A junior league match has been arranged to take place between the St. Louis College and High school teams this afternoon at Beacon Hill. Another game is expected to take place on the same grounds between the Capitals and Victoria West. L. Tait is acting as referee in both cases.

TRAINING HARD.

A practice of the newly organized Victoria intermediate club is taking place at Oak Bay this afternoon.

PRACTICE GAME.

A friendly game is announced to be played this afternoon between the Garrison and H. M. S. Bonaventure teams.

A SENIOR CONTEST.

The Victoria United and Victoria West teams are contesting a match at Oak Bay this afternoon. The teams were published in these columns yesterday.

### STREET LIGHTING.

With Plentiful Illumination Crime Decreases in London.

It has been said of London that if the streets were better lighted at night there would be less crime, and there is very little doubt that a satisfactory illuminant has yet to be found for the thoroughfares of our large cities. Gas, incandescent lights, and electric lights have all been tried, and it may be perhaps added, found wanting, the light given never being sufficiently powerful to prevent marauders from slinking along in the shadows unseen, and, therefore, unidentified, though, at the same time, it must be admitted, says The Queen, that great improvements have been wrought in this respect, and will probably continue until perfection has been reached. It is true that the police of the present day carry their bull's-eye lanterns at their belts during their patrol in the hours of darkness, but they do not also imitate their predecessors, the old watchmen, who warned thieves and other undesirable characters of their approach by bearing a lighted cresset, that is, a fire-pot placed on the top of a long pole, and bawling out the hour.

The streets, perhaps, might be better illuminated, but the present system is infinitely preferable to those old days, when there was no light at all, save for the lantern "dimly burning," for an ancient rule laid it down that householders should have a lighted lantern placed outside their abodes from Allhallows to Candlemas, for the convenience of passersby, and an old rhyme quaintly alludes to this regulation:

A light here, maids, hang out your light,
And see your horns be clear and bright,
That so your candle clear may shine,
Continuing from six to nine;
That honest men may walk along,
May see to pass safe without wrong.

This, however, was a poor contrivance for the lighting of the streets, as the candles would frequently become extinguished, and, consequently, the thoroughfares were rendered unsafe as soon as daylight faded away, it being positively dangerous to attempt to pass between the London of the day and its suburbs.

In the time of the Georges, matters, indeed, had come to such a pass that even those usually slow-minded persons who represented the parochial authorities felt that something must be done, and, accordingly, oil lamps were adopted, many of them being attached to highly decorative irons. To some of these latter extinguishers were fastened, and one or two are probably still existent in the metropolis, their purpose being to put out the torch which servants at one time carried when conducting their masters and mistresses through the dim streets.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, however, a distinct step was made in the right direction by the introduction of the gas lamp, but, for the moment, of course, all classes were up in arms against it. It was going to poison the air and blow everyone to pieces; a famous novelist wrote that there was a madman proposing to light London with smoke, but men like Winser and Murdoch went stolidly on with their schemes for introducing the new illuminant, and a few years ago it was declared that the gas pipes in and around London extended to some thousands of miles, and were daily increasing.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We will positively cure you of nervousness, sleeplessness, indigestion and heart disease, if you will only have sufficient faith to take one dose of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure. The benefit you can derive from its use will surprise and delight you. This remedy is the greatest agent that medical science has discovered for weak hearts, weak blood, weak nerves. A few doses will positively convince you. To believe in this instance means health to you. It will relieve every form of heart disease in 30 minutes. It strengthens the nerves by feeding them through the heart.

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In abusing your nervous and digestive system with adulterated commonplace teas, when you can get

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Ceylon Tea in its native purity and deliciousness, that never disappoints the most critical tastes. Sold only in sealed lead packets. Black, Mixed or Natural GREEN. BY ALL GROCERS.

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### LONG LIFE OF BUFFALO.

American Cattleman Puts Limit at One Hundred Years.

Charles Goodnight, whose big buffalo ranch is situated in Texas, has a number of buffalo cows that are good breeders at the age of 28 years. This fact leads him to believe that buffaloes live to be at least 75 and possibly to as great an age as 100.

"I have investigated the question of the natural span of life of the buffalo very carefully, and so far as I can find no one knows just how old that animal gets to be," he said. "I have read all there is in natural histories and encyclopaedias on the subject, and they throw no light on it."

"I am an old man myself, and I have probably been longer and more closely associated with the animals than any living man, but I am not old enough to answer the question of how old a buffalo lives to be. When thousands of the animals roamed the Western plains in the early days I saw many specimens of tough old bulls which appeared to be 1,000 years old."

Mr. Goodnight has been breeding the animals for several years. He has succeeded in crossing them with the Durham and Polled Angus cattle. He has eight one-year-old cattle which are half-bred buffalo and Polled Angus, and this year he expects to have 70 more half-breed calves. He thinks that the hardiness of the buffalo, mixed with the beef qualities of the Polled Angus or Durham cattle, will make the finest range animals in the world.


## Weary Shop Girls, Pale, Tired Women

YOU FEEL "DRAGGY," LIFELESS NERVOUS, NEVER RESTED.

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WILL MAKE YOU FEEL LIKE NEW — IT VITALIZES, TONES AND STRENGTHENS.

The best medicine for restoring verility and strength is Ferrozone.

The time to take Ferrozone is when you first feel tired, and when appetite fails, when nerves get irritated.

Its record is marvelous—it makes you feel strong and sturdy, brings health that outlasts old age. Mrs. Mary Melong, of Harbor Bouche, Nova Scotia, writes:

"Ferrozone built me up.

"Before using it I scarcely knew what good health meant.

"I was just as miserable and weak as any woman could be.

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Get Ferrozone. It will make an unexpected improvement in your looks, your feeling, your health. 50c. per box, or six for $2.50. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.



## $2.50 CANARY FREE

Sell Bird Bread and get a lovely singing canary free by sending us 40 Bird Bread yellow wrappers before Jan. 25. Bird Bread in 10c yellow pkts. (2 tins) of any grocer or druggist. If dealer has none send his address to us and cash or stamps for pkts. wanted.

BIRD BREAD [Avoid imitations] Pats. 1891-95-96 cures birds' ills and makes them sing. Free tin in 1 lb. Cottam Bird Seed pkts., the standard bird food, sold everywhere. Expert help in bird troubles free for reply stamp. Address exactly COTTAM BIRD SEED, 24 St., London, Ont.


### Corporation of the City of Victoria

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 22nd day of November, 1904, at the City Pound, Chambers street, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, I shall sell by Public Auction the following animal, viz., one white horse, unless the said animal is redeemed and the pound charges paid at, or before, the time of sale.

T. D. DESBRISAY,
Acting Pound Keeper.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 14th, 1904.


## FOR SALE

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|---|---|
| 1 Express Wagon | $11.00 |
| 1 Good Buggy | 19.00 |
| 1 Typewriter | 21.50 |
| 1 4 Horse Power Engine | 29.00 |
| 1 Gas Generator | 9.00 |
| 1 Brazing Machine | 6.00 |
| 1 Bellows | 2.00 |

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Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.

For South Eastern Alaska

LEAVE VICTORIA, 4 P. M.

S. S. Humboldt, Nov. 24, Dec. 7.

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If you are interested in Coal for domestic use, prepared to meet the critical demand of the competent and careful housekeeper, we would be very glad to hear from you. Or if you are not fully satisfied with the fuel you are using, don't think that all coals are alike. There is a demand for a good article, and we supply that demand.

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25 GOVERNMENT ST.,

OPP. POST OFFICE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Choice Teas, Coffees and Cocoas.

Goods delivered to any part of the city.
PHONE A953. GIVE US A TRIAL.
Premium tickets with every 25c. purchase.

## Painless Dentistry

Dentistry in all its branches as fine as can be done in the world, and absolutely free from the SLIGHTEST PAIN. Extracting, filling, fitting of crowns and bridges without pain or discomfort.

Examine work done at the West Dental Parlors and compare with any you have ever seen and then judge for yourself.

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Consultation and your teeth cleaned free. Full set, $7.50; silver fillings, $1.00 up; gold fillings, $2.00 up; gold crowns, $5.00. In fact, all operations as reasonable as our watchwords can make them.

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Your clothes will last twice as long and look better, too, if washed only with

# Sunlight Soap

It washes coarse things easiest because it is a powerful cleanser, and is best for fine things because it is perfectly pure and will not injure them. Equally good with hard or soft water. No scrubbing, no boiling.

Try Sunlight.

You may have your money back if you are not satisfied. 1109

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# MILITARY NEWS AND GOSSIP

An inquiry into the charges against Bandmaster Finn, already referred to by the Times, is being conducted by Col. Holmes, district officer commanding. Several sittings have taken place, and, it is understood, another session will be necessary before a decision can be reached. Witnesses are being sworn and examined in the customary way, and several have yet to be heard. These proceedings are conducted behind closed doors, those taking part being requested to keep secret all information regarding the investigation. It is, therefore, impossible to make anything official public at the time of writing.

Although no definite information is obtainable, it is gathered from reports that the case against Bandmaster Finn has not been proved. The story circulated is that he has practically been acquitted. According to the version referred to, Mr. Finn, when called, claimed that he could not properly be termed a member of the local militia. He had been sworn in for three years only, but had taken an active part in regimental affairs for upwards of ten years. It was the same with many other musicians belonging to the band.

The Times is informed, however, that according to the regulations when the term of three years expired, those who wished to continue in the service merely "signed on," in other words, they were not resworn.

As it is generally know the charges preferred against Bandmaster Finn are the employment of musicians not British subjects, and therefore not members of the Fifth Regiment; allowing them to wear the local militia uniform and using the prefix "Royal" to Canadian Artillery in advertising the band during its recent tour. These and others of minor importance are now under investigation. It is not improbable that the present inquiry will result in the production of evidence that will complicate matters to some extent. The decision, which may be expected in the course of a few days, will be awaited with interest.

* * *

It has been decided that the smoker under the auspices of the Fifth Regiment shall be held on the evening of Monday, the 5th of December. The committee in charge of the arrangements has rented the A. O. U. W. hall, Yates street, and an excellent programme is being prepared. It will include musical selections, addresses, dances, boxing matches; in fact almost every form of entertainment. No pains are being spared in this regard, and all attending are promised a rare treat.

This smoker is to be carried through on a most extensive scale. All the company associations have combined to make the affair one long to be remembered. Energetic committees have been appointed. Considerable expense will be incurred in the arrangement of the programme and in providing an abundance of good tobacco, cigarettes and cigars.

* * *

Under the amended Militia Act, which came into force on November 1st, the charge of the Canadian militia passed into the hands of a military council, with a chief of staff, appointed by the British war office to act as advisory officer. The first holder of this office is Brigadier-General Lake, who arrived in Canada on October 22nd.

Brigadier-General Percy Noel Lake, C. B., was born on June 29th, 1855. He saw his first active service in the Afghan war of 1878-9, when he acted as assistant field engineer. In 1884 he passed through the staff college with honors.

In 1885 Brigadier-General Lake joined the Soudan expedition, acting as deputy adjutant-general and quartermaster-general at Suakim. Returning to London he was appointed a staff captain and from 1887 to 1890 was deputy assistant adjutant-general at army headquarters. In 1891-2 he rendered valuable service as secretary of Lord Wantage's committee on "Terms of Service in the Army." In 1892-3 he was D.A.A.G. in the Dublin district.

For five years from 1893 to 1898 he was Q. M. G. of the Canadian militia. On his return to England in the latter year, he served in various capacities until he became a chief staff officer of the second army corps, under Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood in March, 1904, with the rank of brigadier-general.

* * *

Commenting on the system of paying officers of the militia by results, as provided for in the new regulations, an Ottawa correspondent says:

"This is a very interesting change, and its working will be watched with interest. Theoretically, this system of payment by results is exceedingly fair. The situation, it must also be noted, will be helped by the recent increase in the pay of the non-coms. and men, which will greatly aid recruiting. In practical working, however, cases of hardship are likely to arise. The captains usually work hard at their recruiting, and in seasons when wages are high it is almost impossible to get full companies. It will seem hard to fine a man who, after really hard work, has induced only 38 men to come out. Some modification of this order will not be surprising, although the principle of paying the full sum only when a reasonably full company is brought into camp is excellent. Commanding officers of rural corps—cavalry, garrison artillery, infantry or rifles—are also put on a basis of payment by results, as their command pay henceforward will be 60 cents for each non-com. and man. An interesting change which may be noted prescribes the holding of the muster parade on the second day of the annual training. This will make it impossible to pick up recruits after camp has started and parade them at the muster."

Continuing, the correspondent mentioned that Lord Dundonald's plan for training of officers and non-coms. has not been adopted. The former general officer commanding arranged the courses of instruction in periods of two weeks. The new regulations and orders go back to the old system of a "short course" of three months and a "long course" of six months, relieved by special ten-day courses where occasion demands, and also by provisional schools at local centres. No direct reference is made to the central camp upon which Lord Dundonald laid such stress. The only certificates so far provided for are those for subalterns, captains and field officers and adjutants. It is announced, however, that "as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, field officers will be required to pass an examination before being promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and given regimental command." Probably this refers to the central camp, which likely will be established at Petawawa, says the correspondent.

Several other alterations of minor importance are briefly referred to. The most interesting of these is for an increase of pay to the permanent corps. Privates instead of 40 cents a day get 50 cents at the start, to be increased in three years to 60 cents, and in six years to 75 cents; the other ranks will have a proportionate increase.

* * *

"The position of commandant of the Royal Military College, Kingston, will fall vacant early in the ensuing year. Hitherto it has been the custom that an officer from the British Imperial service should fill this post, but there is now to be a change of policy in this respect, and a Canadian officer is to be appointed," says the Toronto Telegram.

"The officer whom the government have selected, and who, saving accidents, will be appointed, is Col. Wm. Dillon Otter, C.B., A.D.C., officer commanding M. D. No. 2.

"Colonel Otter's connection with the Canadian militia dates from December 23rd, 1864, and with the permanent corps since December 21st, 1883. He served in the Fenian Raid of 1866, in the Northwest Rebellion of 1885, and commanded the 2nd Special Service Battalion, R. C. R., in South Africa, 1899-1900. He wear the general service medal with two clasps, the Northwest and South African medals, with two and four clasps respectively."

## WHAT ONE MAN HAS DONE.

The Remarkable Achievement of a Remarkable Man—A Splendid Example of What Untiring Devotion Can Do.

For years Dr. J. S. Leonhardt, of Lincoln, Neb., studied the problem of how best to prevent and cure disease.

He was not satisfied with the methods and treatments in general use and after long study and much experiment he declared that:

"The poisonous products of the fermentation and decomposition of undigested foods absorbed by the system are the first cause of almost every disease."

He knew that all the medicines prescribed for the stomach and bowels contained resinous properties which left behind them a dried up condition of the mucous membrane lining of the stomach and bowels—this after effect invariably resulting in Chronic Complaints.

Dr. Leonhardt therefore determined that to correct disorders of the stomach and bowels he must produce an effective medicine containing absolutely no resinous substances such as are found in the ordinary pill.

He succeeded and the result he called Anti-Pill.

Dr. Leonhardt's Anti-Pill will cure permanently any case of Dyspepsia or other Stomach Trouble, Billiousness, or Constipation.

50c. a bottle. All druggists, or The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sole agents for Canada.

# NEWS OF DECK AND DOCKYARD.

Paymaster Hay, Gunner Pook and Artificer Engineer Northcot, of H. M. S. Shearwater, have handed over their accounts to their successors, and will be leaving for England to-night. The ship is again in the hands of the repair crew, and for the next month or so will be undergoing the refit commenced some weeks before she went up to Vancouver. She will enter drydock for a few days and will be in first class condition in every particular by the time she is ready to go to sea again.

* * *

H. M. S. Bonaventure will be going out for a day or two early next week.

* * *

It is stated that a good deal of the heavy gun ammunition which the Grafton took away with her is of an obsolete character, and could not be used for the ordnance which will be placed on Signal Hill

* * *

With the departure of the Grafton for England all the prisoners in the naval yard prison were sent home. They all belonged to the flagship and Flora, and it seems when a ship leaves a station she takes with her all who have been incarcerated for various offences.

* * *

Apropos of the withdrawal of the Grafton and Flora from the Pacific station, the following from the Pall Mall Gazette will be read with interest: "The decision to withdraw a number of small and obsolete vessels from stations abroad may be regarded as the first instalment of the reforms promised by the admiralty. No one knows better than Sir John Fisher what a waste of men and money it is to keep such craft as the Britomart and Pearl in commission. The day of the gunboat and third class cruiser has gone by, whilst the sloop is an anachronism that must soon disappear from the navy list. On the China station gunboats were retained for river service. But the admiralty has seemingly come to the conclusion that this work can be better done by other ships. We built sloops especially for the Pacific, in order to keep down the coal bill. However, since the ill-fated Condor was wrecked, the sloop has fallen into disfavor. None too soon, either, for it is a worthless type of warship."

In view of the above it would be interesting to know just in what class the Grafton and Flora are regarded, and how long also the Shearwater is likely to spend on this station.

* * *

"It was a happy coincidence that on Trafalgar Day Sir John Fisher, who has gained renown as the greatest naval reformer of the day, should have taken over his new duties as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty. Not for a long time has an admiral accepted that high office amid such hearty congratulations, accompanied with the knowledge that the whole of the people had entire confidence in him as a reformer. Such a man generally excites the fears and suspicions of the old school, but Sir John's work of the past has been so practical, and so obviously wise, that he has escaped adverse criticism from any section of the blue-water school. He has effected many internal economies in the service of a far-reaching character, and his appointment to the position of principal naval adviser to the cabinet is welcomed by all who take an interest in the navy. Greater difficulties than he has yet overcome confront him to-day, and whether he succeeds or fails the public will never doubt that he has striven conscientiously to improve and strengthen our first line of defence. The best proof that can be afforded of the fact that Trafalgar Day is not observed as an occasion for rejoicing over a valiant foe, who, we are pleased to know, are now our friends, lies in the circumstance that this celebration is regarded as a proper time for reviewing our naval position; not for boasting of our naval successes in the past, or for bragging of what we are capable of doing."—The Naval and Military Record.

* * *

The question of carrying nets and mines to defend a squadron or single ship is still being vigorously discussed. The Whitehead torpedo, it is held, will in future decide the distance at which naval battles will be fought, but the guns which are to settle this matter will, as was shown by recent naval fighting outside Port Arthur, so batter a ship's hull and all her exposed fittings as to render torpedo nets and the booms on which they are suspended utterly useless for that purpose. In fact it is contended that they will be more likely to foul the screw, and render the vessel an easy prey to the enemy's torpedo boat or destroyer (against which the nets are supposed to be a protection) than an effective defence, if nets cannot be used after a sea fight. There is no sense in loading a ship with their superfluous weight at all times, unless they are stowed behind the armor or below the protective deck. When at a naval base, where the nets should be kept, they can be put on board and placed round the ship, if desired. The advocates of abolition are said just now to be in the ascendant, so that battleships of the British navy may be seen landing all their nets, not being fitted with them.

# THE MINING NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

The monthly returns from the Tyee smelter at Ladysmith for October shows most gratifying results with respect to the Tyee mine at Mount Sicker. Although the smelter ran only 27 days during the month there were about 6,000 tons of the company's ore treated. The returns from this after paying all the charges amounted to over $83,000. This was the best month in the history of the company's operations at Mount Sicker. At this rate of monthly production the Tyee mine would give its owners over $1,000,000 in returns for the year.

The Tyee company is one which conducts its business very unostentatiously. There are various reasons why this should be the character of the work done. Among these is the fact that it has no necessity for selling stock. The mine has been worked from the first in a conservative manner. Last year after paying a reasonable dividend to the stockholders a substantial sum was set aside in order to be available should an emergency arise, such as is likely to come in the history of every mining company. There has been no need this year to draw upon the reserve, but the management undoubtedly acted wisely in setting aside a considerable sum.

A year ago there were those who expected that the Tyee company would exhaust the body of ore in which operations are being carried on. The deposits of ore in the Mount Sicker camp belong to that class which is described as lenticular bodies. The Tyee company took the precaution to sink the shaft in search of other bodies, realizing that the lens ore in which they were then working must sooner or later become exhausted.

Instead of petering out, however, the body has developed greater proportions and the workings which have produced the great body of ore at the mine in the past never showed up better than they do at the present time. The character of the ore has remained largely the same as in the past, but the mining is now being carried on in a body of ore measuring 40 feet.

Mining men independent of the company in control who have examined the workings are satisfied now that the body of ore is very much greater in the present workings than it had formerly been expected. This is most gratifying as it enables the company to more fully develop the property. The shaft is now down six hundred feet, with conditions prevailing which to mining men are most satisfactory and indicative of good results.

### Consolidated Companies.

At meetings of the shareholders of the Cariboo Consolidated, Limited, and the Gold Lands Corporation, Limited, held in London, England, early last month, the basis for an amalgamation of the two companies was agreed upon. The matter was fully discussed at each meeting before the agreement was endorsed by the shareholders.

The two companies embraced many of the same shareholders, the Cariboo Consolidated being described as a child of the Gold Lands.

After the agreement was reached the president of the Cariboo Consolidated, Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan-Edwards, gave expression to the following: "In the new company those of us who are directors of it will continue to do the best we can for our shareholders. I think I may congratulate you on our having had so amicable a meeting to-day, because I do think we have done the best we can under the circumstances to meet a somewhat difficult position. I must say, as I have said before, that you have got a good mine, and that you should under no circumstances give it up, but stick to it through thick and thin. I am confident we shall have a very large application for our shares. I know of promises for something like 100,000 shares, and no doubt there are shareholders who have not yet decided how many they will take, or whether they will take up their holdings or not. I trust you will support the industry you are engaged in, and that every shareholder will at least maintain his holding if he does not do more."

The basis of the agreement is set forth in the resolution passed at the meeting of the Cariboo Consolidated. It provides as follows: (1) "That the directors be and they are hereby authorized to concur in the sale of (a) all the property and assets (but subject to the liabilities other than liabilities to shareholders on their shares) of this company, and (b) all the property and assets (but subject to the liabilities other than liabilities to shareholders on their shares) in Gold Lands Corporation, Limited, for 200,000 shares of £1 each (credited with 17s. per share) in the capital of a new company to be formed with a nominal capital of 200,000 shares of £1 each, and to be called Cariboo Consolidated, Limited, or by such other name as the directors shall approve." (2) "That the shareholders hereby expressly consent to the registration of a new company, to be named Cariboo Consolidated, Limited, or to bear such other name as the directors shall approve." (3) "That out of the aforesaid 200,000 shares Gold Lands Corporation, Limited, shall receive (in respect of its shareholdings in this company and also by way of purchasing its property and assets other than such shareholding) 100,000 of the aforesaid shares of the said new company (credited with 17s. per share), the remaining 100,000 of such shares being received by this company." (4) "That the directors be, and they are hereby authorized on behalf of the company to approve and execute all documents, and to take all other steps necessary for giving effect to the above resolutions."

The Cariboo Consolidated is an hydraulic property situated on Lightning creek. It is not to be confounded with the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company, of which J. B. Hobson is manager.

### Mining Notes.

The Snowshoe mine at Phoenix is being examined by experts in connection with the proposed amalgamation of the Le Roi, Centre Star, War Eagle and Snowshoe mines. E. B. Kirby, manager of the Centre Star and War Eagle mines at Rossland, Carl Davis, superintendent of the War Eagle, R. D. Brock, of the Dominion geological survey, John Astley, superintendent of the Le Roi, and Wm. Tomlinson, chief accountant of the Le Roi, are engaged in the examination.

The Granby smelter at Greenwood has up to the present date treated over 604,735 tons of ore during the year.

Coughing is an outward sign of inward disease.
Cure the disease with

**Shiloh's Consumption Cure** The Lung Tonic

and the cough will stop.
Try it to-night. If it doesn't benefit you, we'll give your money back.
Prices: 25c. 50c. $1 S. C. WELLS & Co. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can. 307

## BEST CRUISERS IN THE WORLD.

Facts About Three New British War Vessels—Speed, Size and Armament.

The three armored cruisers of the current shipbuilding programme which are to be laid down at Portsmouth, Devonport and Pembroke will reach the high water mark in cruiser construction.

The new vessels, which will be named Minotaur, Shannon and Defence, will practically be battleships.

In both power and size they exceed anything of their class afloat. The following are the particulars of the ships:

Guns, four 9.2-inch, ten 7.5-inch; shells, 380 pounds and 200 pounds; rate, four shells per minute; penetration, 2½ feet of iron; armor belt, 300 feet of 6-inch steel; gun protection, 8-inch steel; speed, 23 knots; horse-power, 27,000; boilers, water tube; displacement, 14,600 tons; cost, about £800,000.

Mr. Philip Watts, the designer, made a study of warship attack when he was in private service at the great firm of Armstrongs, at Tyneside, and his investigation led him to develop a combination of the speed of the cruiser with the battleship's strength in guns.

The broadside discharge will be 100 pounds heavier than in our present best cruisers. The guns will be longer and more powerful, and their striking power three and a half times as great as that of the latest cruisers afloat.

Plainly described, the new cruisers will be as effective at three miles as other cruisers now are at two miles, and in general power they will be half as strong again as vessels of the County class and twice as powerful as those of earlier design.

The power of attack with 9.2 inch and 7.5 inch guns is greater than that of the newest French ship, the Edgar Quinet. The 9.2-inch guns will be mounted in pairs on barbettes on the forecastle and upper aft decks. The 7.5-inch guns will be in barbettes on the upper deck, five on each side.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
Cures Deep-seated Colds, Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis
LARGE BOTTLES 25c
MEDIUM 50c TRIAL SIZE 25c

NOBLE CANADIAN MOTHERS

owe their vigorous health to

**Psychine**

(Pronounced Si-keen)

These mothers of ripened experience and knowledge give Psychine (Si-keen) the praise of which it has proven worthy in combating disease.

Mrs. D. McKinnon, Ingonish, C.B

writes: "Psychine does all that is claimed for it. I know of no better tonic or blood purifier. Through disease and overwork I became greatly run down; had no appetite; was weak and nervous; life was something to be endured rather than enjoyed. Growing steadily worse with other treatments, I tried Psychine, and with the most pleasing results."

Psychine is woman's truest friend. With Psychine your blood will be made pure and rich; new vigor will be instilled into your nerves; you will increase in weight and strength; health and vitality will displace weakness and disease.

**Tends her garden at eighty-nine**

Mrs. Blaisdell, Arnprior, Ont., writes as follows:

"It's a long time since I used Psychine and Oxomulsion. I had felt miserable for a long time. Had no appetite, couldn't obtain any sleep, and was unable to work or enjoy life. Psychine has proven a blessing. I work every day in my garden, and I am very grateful for what Psychine did for me."

MRS. BLAIS, 168 Artillery St., QUEBEC

Mrs. Thos. Blais (widow), 168 Artillery street, Quebec City, says: "I certainly can recommend Psychine for catarrh, colds, lung troubles, or decline. Some years ago I had la grippe, and it left me in a precarious condition. Psychine did me a world of good. I remain, with gratitude, yours very truly, Mde. Thos. Blais."

**Psychine is pronounced Si-keen**

For sale by all druggists. For further advice and information write Dr. Slocum, Limited, 179 King street west, Toronto, Can. Through an enlarged laboratory, new labor-saving facilities, and recent ability to purchase raw products in Canada, Psychine, sold for years at $1.50 per bottle, is

**Now Sold at $1.00**

What is a Short Circuit?

City folks have a good idea of the effect of a short circuit. They know that if on an electric car the motor is short circuited the car stops—sometimes with an explosion. A short circuit happens when the electricity, by means of some conductor, is allowed to reach its natural magnet, the earth; immediately it rushes through its outlet and in its great excess of energy burns and melts the fuses leading to the motor—lucky if it does not burn out the motor itself.

ARE YOU SHORT CIRCUITED?

Is Your System Short Circuited? Have you, by the traditional burning of the candle at both ends, exhausted your vital energy and find yourself like a burnt-out motor—no longer responsive to the calls of will; find nerves and muscles and will-power lacking, or working out of harmony—a state which quickly brings with it disease?

You need electricity and re-galvanizing, and the way to achieve this is by the wearing of

**Dr. McDonald's Electric Belt**

The finest Electric Belt in the world is what I offer you. My improved Belt is superior to any other made. It is not charged in corroding vinegar. It gives a stronger current of electricity than is possible with any "vinegar belt." It is guaranteed for three years. One does for eight persons.

IT CURES Rheumatism, Weak Back, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Losses, Debility and Varicocele. I am practically giving this splendid Belt away on trial, as the price has been put at the lowest possible figure, so that it is within the easy reach of everybody. Our prices are from $3, and there is nothing at all to pay till you are cured. We send, absolutely free, to every person writing us, our beautiful illustrated Medical Book and the best Electric Belt on trial. We offer a better article at a lower price than any other, and all writing us receive immediate and skilful treatment. In every case we undertake a legal guarantee to cure you or refund money.

FREE. What we offer you is this: Our Medical Treatise free, together with our best Belt on fair trial. Remember our Belt is positively guaranteed to be the strongest made, and it will cure you. Write to-day. It costs nothing to try it. Address

**DR. L. J. MacDonald,** 8 Bleury Street, Montreal, Que.

BUSINESS TRAINING COLLEGE

This Shorthand is a positive charm as a light study. It is so easily attainable.

A NEW HOME STUDY FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Each pupil is provided with a new and up-to-date Typewriting Machine during tuition at the Studio, and pupils may make arrangements for the use of a machine at their homes, Town or Country, together with lessons by post for Typewriting. This is the only Studio in Canada where the pupil may learn on any make of machine, so the pupil becomes acquainted with all machines and is not confined to any particular one. The time for practice is not limited to one hour, but the pupil can practice to any length of time. Think of this great advantage if you are contemplating taking a course of lessons in Typewriting.

Purchasers of machines would do well to visit our College and inspect all the good makes.

The New Premises for 500 Pupils will open on the 1st of December next. It is at the corner of Yates and Broad streets, Victoria, B. C., and will be the Head Training College for the whole of Canada. Arrangements made for Boarding Canadian, American and Foreign Pupils.

SUBJECTS:

Shorthand Typewriting (all good makes), Memory Methods; Bookkeeping; Quick at Figures; Spelling; Reading (proof), Newspaper Work; Litho and Letter Press Printing; Engraving; Illustrating; Corrections and Paste and Scissors Work; Penmanship; Geometry; Geography; Languages; Elocution, English; Reporting; Advertising; Ad. Writing; Com. Law for Clerks and Stenographers; Civil Service; Banking; Stocks and Shares; Broking; Insurance; Buying and Selling; Electricity; Telegraphy, Navigation, Astronomy.

POSTAL PUPILS—ALL PARTS.

Studio, all day private tuition.
Studio, evenings, 7 to 9.
Office, over Imperial Bank, Victoria.
Booklet and Terms on Application.

THE Vogel College

Is now offering unexcelled courses in BOOKKEEPING, SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY, ENGLISH, GERMAN, LATIN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN.

WRITE

For particulars to

R. J. SPROTT, B. A.
PRINCIPAL,
Vancouver, B. C.
SPROTT & SHAW, Managers.

St. Margaret's College, Toronto

A High Class Residential School for Girls

MRS. GEORGE DICKSON, Lady Principal. GEORGE DICKSON, M.A. Director, Late Principal Upper Canada College, Toronto.

SCHOOL OF MINING KINGSTON

THREE AND FOUR YEAR Courses in Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Mineralogy and Geology, Biology and Public Health

Write Secretary, Kingston, Ont., for Calendar

TO LET.

Job printing rooms in Times building, power included. Possession after August 31st. Apply at the Times office.

## NOTICE

### TENDERS

Sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 28th day of November, 1904, at 4 p. m., for the purchase, in whole or in part, of Local Improvement Debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, as follows:

1. Debentures amounting to $12,497.20, issued under authority of the "Yates Street Local Improvement By-Law," dated 1st May, 1904, maturing 1st day of May, 1914. Of the said debentures $7,368.60 are issued upon the credit of the real property immediately benefited by the work of local improvement, and $5,128.60 upon the credit of the whole municipality.

2. Debentures amounting to $12,528.37, issued under authority of the "Yates Street (Upper Part) Local Improvement By-Law," dated the 10th day of June, 1904, maturing the 10th day of June, 1914, and secured upon the credit of the whole municipality.

3. Debentures amounting to $16,762.54, dated the 15th day of September, 1904, maturing 15th day of September, 1914, and secured upon the credit of the whole municipality.

The denomination of the debentures (with the exception of remainders) is $500.00, and they bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the City Treasurer, Victoria. The tenderer must state the net price at Victoria which he will pay. In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest on the said debentures, for the period between the date of issue of each set of debentures, as above mentioned, and the date of receipt of the purchase money therefor by the City Treasurer.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B.C., October 18th, 1904.

### NOTICE.

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within that tract of land bounded on the south by the south boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E. & N. Railway Land Grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

**QUAKER HERBS**

We have received another shipment of this medicine, which we are selling at One Dollar per package.

**JOHN COCHRANE,**
CHEMIST,
N. W. Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts.



**W. JONES**
DOM. GOVT. AUCTIONEER.

I am instructed to sell at our large and commodious sale rooms (old church),

**Corner of Broad and Pandora Sts.,**
AT 2 P. M.,
**Wednesday, Nov. 23rd**
Quantity of
DESIRABLE
**Furniture**
AND EFFECTS
Particulars later. Phone B703.



**HARDAKER**
**AUCTIONEER**

Under instructions from J. THOMSON, ESQ., I will sell at his residence,

**35 GORGE ROAD**
Opposite Centennial Church,
**Tuesday, 22nd, 2 p. m.**
The Whole of His
**ELEGANT AND COSTLY**
**Furniture**
**PIANO, ETC.**

Mason & Risch Cabinet Grand Piano; Polished Walnut Table; Platform Rockers; Window Seat; Carved Oak Uph. Rockers; Mahogany Uph. Arm Chair; Rosewood Centre Table; Carved Oak Uph. Chair; Overstuffed Arm Chair; Uph. Spring Edge Couch; Mahogany Bric-a-Brac Cabinet, with Bevel Plate Mirrored Doors; Mahogany Easel; Mahogany Side Table; Carved Mahogany Occasional Chair; Mirror; Carved Oak Hall Settee; Oak Umbrella Stand; Carved Oak Hall Stand; Massive Polished Oak Sideboard, with Heavy Bevel Plate Mirrors; Elegant Polished Oak Extension Table; 8 Carved Oak Dining Chairs, with Morocco Covered Seats and Backs; Beautiful Polished Oak Morocco Covered Rocker; Polished Oak Buffet; Elegant Brussels Carpets and Squares; Rugs; Linoleum; China Dinner Set; China Tea Set; Heavy Tapestry Curtains; Portieres; Blinds; Curtain Poles; Walnut Sideboard; Mahogany Dining Table; Cane Seat Chairs; New Raymond Sewing Machine; Oak Morris Chair, with Leather Cushions; Splendid Walnut Bookcase and Writing Desk Combined; Rattan Arm Chairs; Lounge. BEDROOM FURNITURE—Comprising Polished Oak and Walnut Bed Sets; Toilet Sets; Mattresses; Chests of Drawers; Feather Pillows; Blankets; Art Squares; Crib, etc. Jubilee Range; Large Variety of Cooking Utensils; Wire Screen Doors; Garden Hose; Lawn Mower; Garden Tools; Iron Wheelbarrow, etc.

Goods on view Monday from 2 to 5 p. m. Children and dogs not allowed on the premises.

**Wm. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer**



**Slaughter Sale of Ladies' Raincoats**
—AT—
**HARDAKER'S AUCTION ROOMS,**
DOUGLAS STREET.
At private sale. Open from 9 to 6 daily.


### LEGAL NEWS.

Applications Made in Chambers Before Mr. Justice Irving.

Applications in Chambers were heard this morning by Mr. Justice Irving. The following were disposed of:

In the estate of the late Edward Courage, of England, application was made by B. G. Goward to re-seal probate. The order was made. The estate in this province was valued at $75,000, and succession dues at 5 per cent. amounted to $3,753, which goes into the provincial treasury. A triangular lot formed by the junction of Churchway and Humboldt street composed the Victoria city property, valued at $12,000. The remainder of that within the province is situated in Westminster district. The Courage estate in England is valued at about $1,500,000.

In Breen vs. Chaplin, an application was made to dismiss action. This was granted. J. H. Lawson for plaintiff, D. M. Rogers for defendant.


**Call and Get Prices**
—ON—
**SUNSET BRAND OF CHOICE**
**Hams and Bacon**
**Purity Lard, Butter, Cheese, Etc., Choice Selected Eggs**
We carry the finest assortment of
**B. C. Apples**
In the City.
**B. C. FRUIT AND COMMISSION CO.,**
**72 DOUGLAS STREET.**
PHONE 857.



**Thanksgiving Day**
Fresh Eastern Turkeys, Island Chickens and New Cranberries, at the
**Windsor Grocery Co.**
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, GOVERNMENT STREET.



**For Christmas Groceries and Supplies**
If you want them all new and fresh,
**Wait for the Co-Operative Store**
**Open About Dec. 1st, at 94 Yates Street**
You can save a large proportion of bills by becoming a member. GET A COPY OF THE RULES AND BY-LAWS at 92 Government street.


## LOCAL NEWS

—Walter John Wood was charged in the police court this morning with stealing. H was remanded until Monday. A couple of Indian drunks were disposed of in the usual manner.

—Sixty tons of salted dog salmon, put up by the Japanese fishermen at Ladysmith, has been shipped by the steamer Oscar to Seattle. It will be put on board one of the Oriental steamers at that city and shipped to Japan.

—Constable Clayards is receiving the congratulations of his comrades on the police force on a substantial addition to his family circle recently, in the shape of twins. They are a pair of strapping boys, and promise to make splendid recruits for the force.

—On Wednesday evening next a lecture will be delivered at the Y. M. C. A. assembly rooms by W. M. Ritchie. The subject of his discourse has not yet been announced. His remarks, however, will be illustrated, and are sure to be most interesting and instructive.

—Ed. Benson, one of the discoverers of Burwash creek, is on his way to California. He says that a trio, of whom he was one, dug a ditch 300 feet long on discovery, and although they did not strike bed rock, they took from $3 to $5 per day to the man from the gravel.

—It is announced that hereafter infantry drill in connection with the Fifth Regiment will be the same as in 1902. During the past two years regulations were introduced making the infantry and cavalry movements as similar as possible. Apparently, however, the militia authorities have decided to go back to the old drills.

—J. H. Ferguson, who has for the past four years occupied the position of manager of the Nanaimo branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, has resigned that position and will go East on a visit to friends. The bank is at present in charge of F. E. P. McMain, who will fill the position until a permanent appointment is made.

—The local management of the B. C. Electric Railway Company is doing everything possible to provide for the comfort of employees during the winter months. Doors have been placed on the front and rear ends of several cars protecting the motorneers and conductors from the damp and cold. It is understood that the same will be done with most of the cars.

—The marriage of Major Walter A. Bethel, of the United States army, and Miss Elizabeth Strong, of Portland, took place a few days ago. Major Bethel is well known in Victoria, having played tennis at the last tournament held in this city. Major and Mrs. Bethel have gone East, expecting to return about Christmas time. In February they will sail for Manila, where Major Bethel has been transferred for duty.

—Jos. Randel is about to retire from the position of underground manager for the Nanaimo collieries, which position he has occupied for the past twenty-one years. Mr. Randel will be tendered a banquet on the occasion of his retirement by the employees of the company on Saturday evening, December 3rd. Mr. Randel will be succeeded as underground manager by Thos. Mills, present assistant manager, whose place in turn will be filled by Geo. Wilkinson.

—As a result of the heavy winds prevailing last night and to-day, the telephone wires are down over a large section of the city. Probably half the system was deranged this morning. The telegraph service has also suffered. Early to-day it was impossible to communicate with points to the south, and it was noon before a direct connection could be obtained. The storm has been the heaviest of the season, and it is feared has been felt with disasterous effects on the water. In the city the usual damage wrought by a high wind is in evidence on every hand. Everything frail in the path of the storm has been swept away.

—Referring to the lighthouse recently established on Lennard Island, which was to be put in operation November 1st, a notice to mariners just issued says: "The lighthouse stands on the summit of the southwest point of the island, where the rock rises about 35 feet above high water mark. It is a wooden building, octagonal in plan, with sloping sides, painted white, surmounted by a metal lantern, circular in plan, painted red. It is 80 feet high from its base to the vane on the lantern. A white wooden lightkeeper's dwelling and outbuildings have also been erected on the island. The light is a flashing white light, giving a flash every eleven and a quarter seconds. It is elevated 115 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 19 miles from all points of approach, except where obscured by trees on Lennard Island. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, of the first order, and the illuminant petroleum vapor, burned under an incandescent mantle."

### AUTOMOBILE FATALITY.

Humphrey Praed, of Riverside, Cal., Instantly Killed.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 18.—As a result of an automobile accident, which occurred in the suburbs of the city yesterday, Humphrey Praed, assistant-general manager of the San Jacinto Loan Company, of Riverside, Cal., is dead, and Miss Mina Randolph, leading lady of the "San Toy" Opera Company, and C. S. Fry, chauffeur, are seriously, if not fatally hurt.

Praed was running the machine when it went over an embankment, overturning and pinning the occupants beneath. Praed was instantly killed, and Miss Randolph and Fry were seriously injured.

Praed was a young man 28 years of age and unmarried. He was prominent in the city in which he resided, and his mother, Mrs. Campbell Praed, is a well-known literary woman. The family is a wealthy one, the members of which reside in England.

### CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

Zemstvos Will Present Truthful Picture to the Czar.

(Associated Press.)

St. Petersburg, Nov. 19.—To-day may mark a red-letter day in the Russian calendar. About a hundred representatives of provincial Zemstvos assembled privately at 2 o'clock this afternoon with the avowed purpose of presenting to Emperor Nicholas, through Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky, a truthful picture of the internal condition of Russia, coupled with recommendations pointing out in plain terms the necessity for calling a legally empowered constituent assembly to have a direct voice in the government. The word "constitution," however, will be carefully avoided.

The Liberals have been greatly excited by the developments of the last few days. The meeting was to be held at the Duma, or city hall, but at the last moment officials auspices were refused, the Emperor withdrawing his consent.

Many of the Zemstvos representatives attribute the Emperor's attitude primarily to the influence of Grand Duke Sergius, M. Pozedonogtiff, of the Holy Synod, and M. Sassonoff, a member of the council of the Empire, and indirectly to such reactionaries as Merchersky, Strumer and Suchinsky. The two latter formerly were the late Interior Minister Von Plehwe's assistants, who were promoted to the council of the Empire. When Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky dispensed with their services the spectre of a constitution was successfully raised, according to their views.

Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's friends, however, have another side of the story. They insist that he acted in the sincere conviction of what he believed to be the best interests of Zemstvo delevopment. They explain that even the minister began the negotiations, M. M. Shipoff and Petrunkavich and Prince Ivoff were sent to explain what the meeting proposed to do, and the minister found that instead of 34 presidents whom he had invited, about 100 representatives were to be present, and that they proposed to go much further than their powers authorized. They were in a sense official representatives chosen by the Zemstvos to present a memorandum to the government.

When the Emperor declined to grant permission, however, Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky informed the representatives that although official sanction was declined, they condl meet privately, police protection being granted. Moreover, he himself at once drafted a law for submission to the council of the Empire, the Zemstvos to elect delegates to sit in a consulative body in connection with the department of rural affairs of his ministry. This law will be immediately promulgated in order that the Zemstvos with their approaching meetings in December may choose representatives.

Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's idea that ill-digested, pricipitate action might wreck the prospects for the future, was supported by a number of the Zemstvos representatives here, but the majority, although moderate in their views, rejected the advice of their colleagues as being simply a sop to a whale, and entered the meeting this afternoon determined to speak plainly.

Their programme has a negative and a positive side. The first consists in the adoption of a sort of reductao ad absurdum argument in the form of a memorandum, in which they will attempt to show that the existing conditions in the Empire, with constant unrest and disturbances resulting in an increase in the revolutionary propaganda, cannot continue. The course of Russian history will be traced to show the ebb and flow of Liberalism, and it will be contended that the liberal tendency of the government, which began in the reign of Alexander II., was really checked after the Polish insurrection, and only briefly revised in the days of Loris-Melikoff. The positive memorandum will recommend the calling of a constituent assembly as the best means of securing a legal expression of the nation.

The Ambidextrous Society of London has been formed with the object of encouraging people to use both hands with equal facility.


**PETER McQUADE & SON,**
78 WHARF STREET.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
Ship Chandlery — Varnishes.
Hardware — Brushes
Paints and Oils — 74° and 76° Gasoline


### THE EGERIA'S SURVEY.

A Number of the Dangers to Navigation Which Have Been Located.

During the resurvey of Oyster harbor by H. M. S. Egeria, Commander J. F. Parry, R.N., the following were found:

A rock, with six feet over it at low water, ordinary springs, was found to the eastward of Coffin island. From this rock Coffin lighthouse bears S. 61 degrees W., distant 1 3-10 cables. Another head with twelve feet over it was also found 6-10 cable to the eastward of the above position, and on the edge of the danger line as shown on chart No. 714. From this danger Coffin island lighthouse bears S. 64 degrees W., distant 1 8-10 cables.

The three and a quarter fathoms referred to in notice to mariners No. 32 (72) of 1903, and shown on chart No. 714 as lying on the edge of the 20-fathom line, 2½ cables S.W. of Coffin island, was found on examination to be the outer extreme of a narrow ridge extending from the reef off the point in Evening cove lying three cables N.W. of Sharp point. This ridge has depths of from two to three fathoms over it and from its extreme point Coffin island lighthouse bears N. 26 degrees E., distant 2 6-10 cables.

Off the west end of the western Twin island the 3-fathom line was found to extend into the anchorage 1 3-10 cables to the S.W. in the direction of the head of the coaling wharf on the opposite shore; the 5-fathom line extending 6-10 cable farther in a similar direction. This extension is in the nature of a spit running off the above point. Vessels are cautioned against anchorage in this vicinity.

On 10th September, 1904, Captain A. J. Bjerre, of the steamer Active, found an uncharted rocky shoal, on which a depth of 12 feet was obtained at low water, in Malaspina strait, off Seechelt peninsula, mainland of British Columbia.

### EMPLOYER WAS WALLED UP.

Paris Stonemasons' Method of Getting More Wages.

An extraordinary scene was witnessed in the Avenue de la Motte Piquet, Paris, when a gang of fifty-four stonemasons walled-up their employer in his office, and would not release him till he had agreed to their demands. A large circus is being erected in the avenue, and stonemasons are employed under the direction of a contractor named Boudier, who received the men's pay from M. Perozet, the builder, and paid them himself every week.

A few days ago a dispute arose between the builder and contractor, in consequence of which the former refused to hand over the men's wages. The wages were in consequence a week overdue. M. Perozet went to inspect the state of the works, and was immediately surrounded by the stonemasons, who claimed their wages. The builder refused to pay until the contractor had settled with him, whereupon the masons shut him up in the temporary office and quickly built up a brick wall in front of the doorway.

M. Perozet's shouts for assistance soon brought the police on the scene. The masons, however, refused to admit them, and informed the district police magistrate, who also arrived, that they would not release the builder unless he paid them. Sixty policemen were thereupon summoned, but the masons armed themselves with tools, and threatened to attack the constables if they attempted to enter the works.

Seeing that the men were determined and that there was serious danger of bloodshed, the officer withdrew his men, and then another palaver with the builder took place. Eventually the latter agreed to pay the men's wages, and a messenger was sent to his bank for the money. When the cash had been counted out and each man paid, the masons pulled down the wall and released their prisoner, who had been shut up without food from 8 in the morning till 5 in the afternoon.

### TIDE TABLE.

Victoria, B. C., November, 1904.
(Issued by the tidal survey branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

| Date. | Time. | Height. | Time. | Height. | Time. | Height. | Time. | Height. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h.m. | ft. | h.m. | ft. | h.m. | ft. | h.m. | ft. |
| 1 .. | 2 53 | 2.2 | 10 54 | 7.5 | 16 16 | 6.5 | 18 58 | 6.6 |
| 2 .. | 3 50 | 2.7 | 11 18 | 7.5 | 17 25 | 5.7 | 21 57 | 6.2 |
| 3 .. | 4 45 | 3.3 | 11 43 | 7.7 | 18 17 | 4.8 | 23 40 | 6.2 |
| 4 .. | 5 38 | 3.9 | 12 09 | 7.9 | 19 03 | 3.8 | .... | .. |
| 5 .. | 1 08 | 6.4 | 6 29 | 4.4 | 12 36 | 8.2 | 19 46 | 2.8 |
| 6 .. | 2 25 | 6.7 | 7 18 | 5.1 | 13 04 | 8.5 | 20 28 | 1.9 |
| 7 .. | 3 34 | 7.0 | 8 04 | 5.7 | 13 31 | 8.7 | 21 09 | 1.3 |
| 8 .. | 4 39 | 7.2 | 8 46 | 6.2 | 13 58 | 8.8 | 21 50 | 0.9 |
| 9 .. | 5 48 | 7.4 | 9 29 | 6.7 | 14 26 | 8.7 | 22 33 | 0.8 |
| 10 .. | 7 10 | 7.5 | 10 22 | 7.1 | 14 52 | 8.5 | 23 18 | 0.9 |
| 11 .. | 8 21 | 7.7 | 11 28 | 7.4 | 15 12 | 8.1 | .... | .. |
| 12 .. | 9 05 | 1.3 | 9 18 | 7.9 | 12 51 | 7.4 | 15 22 | 7.6 |
| 13 .. | 9 53 | 1.8 | 10 02 | 7.9 | | | | |
| 14 .. | 1 41 | 2.4 | 10 30 | 7.9 | | | | |
| 15 .. | 2 28 | 3.0 | 10 43 | 7.9 | | | | |
| 16 .. | 3 13 | 3.6 | 10 54 | 7.9 | 19 11 | 5.2 | 22 28 | 5.3 |
| 17 .. | 3 59 | 4.3 | 11 11 | 7.9 | 19 20 | 4.6 | .... | .. |
| 18 .. | 0 34 | 5.4 | 4 49 | 4.9 | 11 33 | 7.9 | 19 33 | 4.1 |
| 19 .. | 2 18 | 5.8 | 5 40 | 5.3 | 12 00 | 8.1 | 19 49 | 3.5 |
| 20 .. | 3 14 | 6.1 | 6 28 | 5.8 | 12 25 | 8.2 | 20 10 | 2.8 |
| 21 .. | 3 52 | 6.5 | 7 10 | 6.1 | 12 49 | 8.4 | 20 35 | 2.2 |
| 22 .. | 4 24 | 6.8 | 7 48 | 6.5 | 13 14 | 8.6 | 21 04 | 1.7 |
| 23 .. | 4 58 | 7.1 | 8 23 | 6.8 | 13 36 | 8.7 | 21 37 | 1.2 |
| 24 .. | 5 39 | 7.4 | 8 56 | 7.1 | 13 57 | 8.6 | 22 16 | 1.0 |
| 25 .. | 6 32 | 7.6 | 9 35 | 7.3 | 14 21 | 8.7 | 23 01 | 0.9 |
| 26 .. | 7 31 | 7.7 | 10 34 | 7.6 | 14 52 | 8.5 | 23 50 | 1.1 |
| 27 .. | 8 24 | 7.9 | 12 03 | 7.6 | 15 30 | 8.1 | .... | .. |
| 28 .. | 0 40 | 1.4 | 8 56 | 8.1 | 13 37 | 7.3 | 16 18 | 7.6 |
| 29 .. | 1 29 | 2.0 | 9 23 | 8.2 | 15 03 | 6.8 | 17 21 | 6.9 |
| 30 .. | 2 18 | 2.7 | 9 51 | 8.2 | 16 15 | 6.0 | 10 54 | 6.2 |

For time of high water add 14 minutes to H. W. at Victoria.

The time used is Pacific standard for the 120 Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Esquimalt (at Dry Dock)—From observations during six months, May to October, compared with simultaneous observations continued at Victoria by Mr. F. N. Denison.

### SOME WITTY REMARKS.

A story of His Majesty, when Prince of Wales, is illustrative of his power as a wit. It was at a society function, when His Royal Highness was button-holed by an aggressive evangelical peer, who urged him to remember that he would one day be the head of the Church of England, winding up with the expression of the hope that when the Prince came to the throne he would make an end of "Ritualism and Romanizing." Some time later, when the Prince was leaving, he could not find his hat, and while searching for it, a friend inquired what he was looking for. "I'm looking for my mitre," responded His Royal Highness.

The late Mr. Spurgeon was by no means lacking in wit, as witness his answers to the person who objected to his using tobacco: "My dear sir," said Spurgeon, "I grow my flowers, but I burn my weeds."

In connection with smoking, one is reminded of a famous writer of plays, which were notable for their bon mots. Dining out on one occasion, the ladies lingered long at table after the dessert, and the dramatist was craving for a cigar. Observing that a lamp near his hostess was smoking, he looked at it, and, shaking his head gravely, remarked, "Oh, happy, happy lamp." The shot did not miss its mark.

The ladies, too, often give rise to witty remarks, as a tale concerning Lady Harcourt bears testimony; it was in the Home Rule days when the antipathy between her husband and the then Lord Hartington (now Duke of Devonshire) was very marked. "I believe," said Lady Harcourt one day to the latter, "you would like to see Sir William hanged." "No, no!" His Lordship replied, blandly; "not hanged; only suspended."—London Globe.

"The story that I have agreed to fight Jack Johnson is not true," says James J. Jeffries. "I will never fight a negro. I am entirely in the hands of the press and the people. Any white man they choose I will fight on six weeks' notice. Unless this is done before a great while I will retire from the ring and be the only retired champion."

Captain Wm. Sloan, of the fishing schooner Arthur D. Story, which has reached Gloucester, Mass., reports the loss of one man and the injury of two others during the gale on Wednesday night. The fishermen were caught by the gale off Georges Bank and tossed helplessly for hours. The crew lashed themselves to the vessel, but suffered severely.

A large reservoir at Manchester, England, is slowly sinking into the ground, and it is thought that it will soon fall into a coal mine which is below it.

### MARRIED.

HARGITT-HARNIE—At Vancouver, on Nov. 16th, by Rev. M. Smith, Francis George Hargitt and Miss Margaret M. Harnie.

BONNER-HODSON—At Vancouver, on Nov. 16th, by Rev. R. J. Wilson, Joseph A. Bonner and Miss Alice Hodson.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Good piano, on easy terms. H. H., Times.

**I.O. O.F.**

The officers and members of Victoria Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at their Lodge Room on Sunday next, the 20th October, 1904, at 1.30 p. m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, John Murray.

Members of sister lodges and sojourning brethren are cordially invited to attend.

FRED. DAVEY,
Rec. and Fin. Secretary.


**Occidental Hotel**
VAL. H. WETMORE, PROP.
COR. JOHNSON AND WHARF STS.
**SUNDAY MENU**
**NOV. 24th, 1904**
SOUP.
Cream Tomato.
FISH.
Steam Cod and Cream Sauce.
BOILED.
Ox Heart and Pickle Sauce.
ENTREES.
Braized Ox Tongue. Sauce Italian.
Kidney Sautte.
ROASTS.
Sirloin of Beef and Brown Potatoes.
Lamb and Mint Sauce.
Cold Corned Beef.
VEGETABLES.
Cream Potatoes and Spinach.
DESSERT.
Mince Pie, Apple Pie and Queenie Pudding.
FRUIT.
Apples and Grapes.


### The Dominion Elections Act, 1900

I certify the following to be a correct statement of all election expenses incurred by and on behalf of George Riley, Esquire, a candidate for the Electoral District of Victoria City at the election for the House of Commons of Canada held on the 3rd November, 1904:

| | |
|---|---|
| Rent of Committee Room, Oak Bay | $ 15 00 |
| Rent of Pioneer Hall | 2 50 |
| Rent of A. O. U. W. Hall | 100 00 |
| Rent of Semple's Hall, Victoria West | 18 00 |
| Printing | 305 40 |
| Typewriting | 37 50 |
| Rent of Safe | 6 00 |
| Painting Signs, Glazing Cotton for Signs | 49 05 |
| Stationery | 18 00 |
| Expressage, Truckage, etc. | 16 50 |
| Electric Light, Gas and Fixtures | 23 50 |
| Telephone | 6 50 |
| Stoves and Fittings | 5 90 |
| Chairs and Tables | 15 00 |
| | $613 85 |

FRANK HIGGINS,
Agent for George Riley, Esquire.
Received the above with vouchers the 18th day of November, 1904.
HINKSON J. SIDDALL,
Returning Officer.


5 Roomed Newly Painted Cottage, and Lot 50 x 100, can be purchased by 9 annual instalments of $100.00 each. Close to Car Line.

**Apply B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, Ld.**
**40 Government Street.**



**..MONEY..**
To Loan at Lowest Current Rates
**A. W. JONES,**
Financial Agent, 28 Fort Street.



**Robert Ward & Co., Limited**
General Agents for British Columbia.
Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited, of London, England.
Personal Accident, Sickness, Employers' Liability and General Liability Insurance Transacted.
Absolute Security. The Largest Casualty Company in the World.



**E. B. MARVIN & CO.**
74 Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, TURPENTINE AND MIXED PAINTS in Various Colors;
Also PAINT BRUSHES of All Kinds.
Agents for R. HOOD, HAGGIE & SONS' well-known WIRE ROPES for MINING, LOGGING, AND SHIPS



**A1 Razors** SOMETHING ABOUT THEM
We have tried them for three years and the result is so satisfactory that we are fully prepared to guarantee them, and want you to bring them back to us if they are not satisfactory.
**FOX'S, 78 Government Street.**


### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Splendid bungalow and lot; well built; sewer, electric light; fine location. For price, etc., address "Bungalow," Times Office.

ATTRACTIVE MAIDEN—Wealthy, wants at once kind husband for companion and relieve her of business worries. No objection to honorable poor man. Address Bessey, Ogden Ave., cor. Robey, Chicago.

CHANCE OF A LIFETIME—For two young men with small capital to enter business. One must have knowledge of bookkeeping and the other a good clothing man. Address "Business," the Times.

FOR SALE—Cheap, three contracts in The People's Loan and Deposit Company. Address Loan, Times Office.

MILK AND CREAM delivered daily. R. E. Knowles, Cornwall street.

LOO, LOUISE, CHUMS, DADDY—Only write to me and I forgive. Your broken-hearted Fred.


**Bargains Bargains**
If you are looking for them you will find them
**On Our Big Bargain Table Every Saturday and Monday**
Skirts and Blouses to-morrow at
**Stevens & Jenkins**
64 DOUGLAS STREET.



**MADE-VICTORIA**
ENGRAVINGS AND ADVERTISING CUTS OF ANY KIND
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF YOUR ADVERTISING INCREASED 100%
BY THE USE OF GOOD CUTS
MADE BY
B.C. PHOTO ENGRAVING CO.
TIMES BLDG VICTORIA
ORDER AT TIMES BUSINESS OFFICE



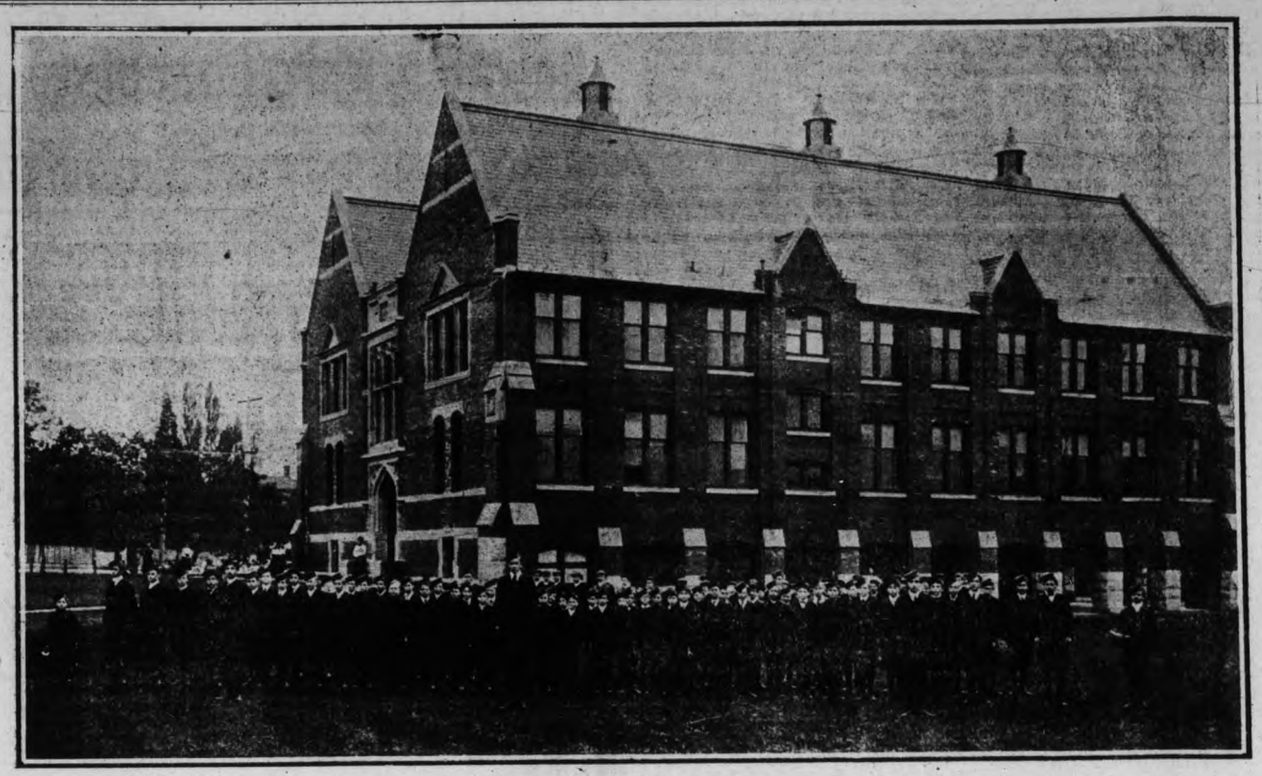
**A Moral**
If you wanted to employ help of any kind you would look in these columns for it—wouldn't you? The moral is plain.

PAGES 9 TO 12.

# Victoria Daily Times.

PAGES 9 TO 12.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY NOVEMBER 19, 1904.



HIGH SCHOOL CADET CORPS.

The very creditable appearance of the High school cadet corps during exhibition week and the smart soldierly way in which the lads went through their drill, gave the public some idea of the hard work put in by the young soldiers and of the careful training they have received. To Mr. Mulcahy's untiring efforts and great interest in the corps this result is due, seconded, of course, by the enthusiasm of the boys themselves. The instructor, however, has infused into the boys under his charge a spirit of emulation and a desire to improve that is most encouraging. The receipt of the rifles for the company has given additional incentive to the boys, as they now will be able to get proper instructions in the use of firearms, something that every lad in this western country should understand. Many of the deplorable shooting accidents which occur might have been avoided if the persons responsible had received proper instruction in the handling of a gun, for it is extremely rare that one hears of an expert in the use of shotgun or rifle either shooting himself or accidentally putting a hole through someone else. At present the average number of cadets turning out to drill is fifty; and very neat and alert they look in their uniforms going through the various movements and physical exercises, that already have done much to improve the carriage and appearance of many of the boys. Drill of this description makes one more erect, expands the chest, strengthens the lungs and gives habits of obedience and discipline that are no small gains in the formative period of youth. It is understood that some of the members of the corps have, through the suggestion of Mr. Mulcahy, received permission from Lieut.-Col. Hall to attend the classes of instruction now being held two evenings weekly for the benefit of the Fifth Regiment. This shows how keen an interest the boys feel in their duties. Later on these young fellows, when they leave school, will form fine material for the ranks of the Fifth to the no small benefit of the militia.

The public will soon have another opportunity of seeing an exhibition drill by the cadets, and one of the features will be a fancy sword exercise by some twenty of the boys. It has been a hard up hill struggle to get the corps started, but now that the results have been seen, it is hoped that the public will, by appreciative interest, give proper encouragement to the movement.

Since its organization the cadet corps has become very popular among Victoria High school students. While during the first few months it was difficult to keep up the regulation strength of 40, there are now no less than 75 enrolled. This illustrates the increased interest evinced in the corps since Master Gunner Mulcahy has taken charge. Three drills are held regularly every week, and the boys have made remarkable progress. They are now able to take their places alongside the local militia with credit.

Rifles were distributed among the cadets some weeks ago, and they have had several weeks' instruction in their use. These firearms are considered too heavy for the boys, however, and arrangements are being made to have them exchanged for carbines. Outside of this the accoutrements supplied have given every satisfaction.

The splendid progress of the corps has been a source of gratification to Trustee Boggs, who was principally responsible for its organization, and to the drill instructor, Master Gunner Mulcahy.

# The Robbery at the Bank of British Columbia

A CONFESSION THAT WAS RECANTED.

By D. W. H.

On the afternoon of the 30th of September, 1863, an unwonted scene was enacted in a certain building on Government street, in this city. The building had been erected as a residence two years before by Mr. Thomas Harris, a wealthy naval contractor, who was afterwards Victoria's first mayor. By him it was sold to the Bank of British Columbia, a young financial institution with a British charter and a heavy capital. Upon the directorate were some of the best names in London financial circles. Its local manager was Mr. J. D. Walker, a banker of excellent repute and wide experience. His next in command was a Mr. George Kruiks, also a man of excellent character and large experience, who was appointed accountant and assistant manager. These gentlemen had been selected with special regard to their fitness, and the enterprise was launched in August, 1862, at Victoria, with every prospect of a long, useful and profitable career. At the time at which this narrative opens the bank had been doing business for little more than a twelvemonth. The officials had been assiduous in obtaining business, and as the new bank's notes were as good as those of the Bank of England, and as paper money is easier to carry than gold coin, the notes soon came into general use throughout the two colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

It is safe to say that no infantile bank was ever established that so readily found its way into the confidence of the public. The officials, too, were genial and pleasant, and this fact added to the popularity of the bank. Mr. Walker, who was a man of correct habits, was a liberal entertainer, and it was during his administration that Highwood, the handsome residence on Moss street, provided for the bank's managers, was erected and finished.

Mr. Kruiks was also a liberal entertainer, but his habits were somewhat loose. Not to put too fine a point upon it, he was over-fond of jovial company and wine dinners. He was a large, stout man, about six feet in height, of imposing presence, and when at business was grave, self-contained and prudent, as some of his boon companions, who sought favors at the bank, often realized to their sorrow. Kruiks behind the counter and Kruiks at the dinner table were entirely different persons, apparently.

It was related of him that on several occasions after he had been having a night of it some of his fellow roysterers who next day applied for assistance at the bank were ruthlessly turned down, and their paper thrown out. He could eat, drink and make merry with them over night, but he measured their financial worth by the size of their potations.

When the bank officials took over the Harris residence they built a small brick and stone vault in the cellar. The combination of the outer safe door was known only to the manager and the accountant. When this door had been opened an inner door of steel was disclosed. This door was locked by two keys, one of which was in charge of the manager, and the other was held by the accountant and assistant manager. Without both keys the inner door, behind which was stored the bank's treasure, could not be opened. The manager and accountant must each be present with a key before the door could be unlocked.

Between the 10th and 25th of July, 1863, the manager took a short vacation. When leaving he handed his key to Mr. Kruiks, and Mr. Kruiks handed his key to the chief clerk. So far as outward appearances went, when Mr. Walker came back on the 25th of July he found everything in good shape, and so complete was his confidence in the accountant and chief clerk that the funds in the vault were not checked by the manager until more than two months later, when a quarterly statement was required. This was a fatal omission, as results will show. On the 30th September the manager and the accountant repaired to the vault and the bags of gold, silver and notes on hand were counted. According to the books there should have been a certain sum present. The count revealed a shortage of exactly $5,000.

"Count the money again," said the manager.

This was done, not once, but thrice, with a like result.

The books were then overhauled and checked, in the belief that an error in the casting up of the figures had been made.

The result was the same: the funds were just $5,000 short—neither more nor less.

Everyone connected with the bank remained up all night, checking, adding, subtracting and counting. The result was always the same—$5,000 had mysteriously disappeared!

The accountant was closely questioned. He was calm, imperturbable and frank. His answer was always the same—I know nothing of the whereabouts of the missing money. I only know that it has disappeared.

The chief clerk was questioned. He returned a similar answer to that of the accountant. A detective from San Francisco arrived two weeks later. He examined the officials from the manager down without obtaining the slightest clue. The safe was intact. There was no evidence that the walls of the vault had been disturbed, and there was no evidence that the locks had been tampered with. He reported that the robbery was committed by one of the persons who held the two keys; but there was nothing to show which of the two "did the job." The manager, who was the soul of honor, winced under the imputation conveyed by the detective. Kruiks was cool and collected, apparently indifferent. With the departure of the detective the inquiry ended, and a report was made to the board in London. Meanwhile the accountant's habits grew worse. He was often in liquor, he stayed out at nights and sometimes did not report for duty at all. This looseness was reported to London, and at the end of the year the accountant's services were dispensed with. He did not go away, but remained in the city, opening an office as accountant and mining broker, and as he was very popular and competent, contrived to make a very good living in spite of his dissipated habits.

One morning, nearly two years after the date of the robbery, the manager's attention was attracted by the sound of a knock on the door of his room. In response to a request to "Come in," the door was opened, and Mr. Kruiks entered.

The manager, flushed with anger and excitement, rose quickly to his feet, asking hotly, "What do you want here?"

"I want to speak to you—to speak to you in private."

"Whatever you have got to say—you—you wicked person, who cast suspicion upon me—a perfectly innocent man—say it quickly and begone!"

"I—I have come to confess!"

"Confess to what?"

"That I robbed the bank!"

"Well," interrupted the manager, "I knew that already. What else have you got to say?"

"That I wish to confess in writing, and before witnesses," faltered Kruiks.

The manager gazed at the shrinking figure before him with an expression of astonishment and disgust on his face. At last he said, "Sit down," and the unhappy wreck dropped into a chair and sobbed violently.

A notary was sent for, and to him Kruiks stated that during the absence of the manager, between the 10th and 25th of July, 1863, while assisting the acting accountant to put 13 bags of gold coin into the vault, he put one aside in a dark corner of the cellar, and only 12 bags were locked up. In the evening he returned to the bank and carried off the bag. It contained the $5,000, which two months later was missed.

That evening Kruiks was taken into custody upon the complaint of the manager. He was speedily liberated on bail of a substantial character. D. B. Ring, a noted barrister of the day, was retained, and presently it was given out that Kruiks had recanted his confession, and now stoutly denied having taken the money. At the trial medical testimony was called to show that the supposed culprit was subject to hallucinations, and that while laboring under mental disturbance he frequently accused himself of forgery and embezzlement. He often declared that he had committed murder, and on one occasion did try to kill his wife and child. One Sunday morning his huge figure had appeared on Douglas street clad only in a tall hat and a walking-stick, much to the amazement and scandal of people on the way to church.

Chief Justice Cameron presided at the trial and Attorney-General Cary prosecuted. The defence was ingenious. His counsel in his address to the jury claimed that the unfortunate man was insane when he made the confession, and the jury, after an absence of only five minutes, returned with a verdict of "not guilty," and amid the plaudits of a courtroom, filled with spectators, the accused stepped from the dock and fell into the arms of his friends.

Kruiks remained in the colony and resumed his business as accountant and broker. One afternoon passers along Government street were attracted by the spectacle of a very large man who stood in front of the old post office waving his arms over his head, rolling his eyes and making the most extraordinary facial grimaces. The large man was Mr. Kruiks. While walking quietly along the walk he suddenly stopped short. His feet seemed to be nailed to the boards; try as hard as he might he could not move one inch. He endeavored to speak; but his lips moved convulsively, and no sound was emitted. Something had snapped in his brain, and the power of speech, hearing and locomotion had departed forever. He could only babble, 'Ah! goo, ah! goo," like a nursing infant just learning to talk. That was all. His splendid physique and the fine intellect with which Nature had endowed him were in ruins, and to the last day of his life (he died in a Scotland asylum) he was a physical and mental wrack. Mr. Walker died in England a few years ago.

# VAGABOND MUSINGS OF A PRAIRIE GIRL

(Written for the Times by Irene Moore, Sterling, Alberta.)

For the first time in my uneventful life I have secured a volume of Wizard Carlyle's "French Revolution" and a fortnight of leisure wherein to read it. Never have fourteen days contained so much of life and living for me! Do other people not know the sorcery of Carlyle's caustic pen, or is it a law of nature that diamonds shall be covered deeply, or why hasn't anyone ever shaken me and said, "You've got to read this frenzy of love and war and famine and murder!" And now, I wish I could die while under this stimulus to live big and brave and true? The outgoing of the tide will leave the days barren and flat.

* * *

Down town to-day I saw one of the pictures "from life's other side"—a girl's funeral and the girl was "Peachie." Let me tell you of her. Peachie lived on a horse ranch forty-three miles from station or post office, and twelve miles from neighbors. Her family were all a shiftless, slovenly clan, but into Peachie's soul there had been flung a concentration of fire and wildness and tenderness of the prairie and its horses and its skies. Untamable as the beautiful, high-spirited bronchos just brought in from the fenceless range, her restless nature chafed under the niggardliness of her father's presence and the fretfulness of her mother's, and the tiresomeness of all the quarrelsome kiddies. When the eagerness for unknown things became irresistible, Peachie would saddle her favorite pony Flax and gallop off over the broad, round shouldered prairie, less because the horses had to be kraaled, or the mail brought, than because that was the only method which she knew of unrolling herself. She was fifteen the other day, and as fleet as an antelope, as fearless as a coyote. She seemed to me a vital part of the glorious out-of-doors. But one afternoon, when haying, her horses became startled and bolted. Peachie slipped from the load and the heavy, cruel wheel passed over her lissome body, crushing the life out forever. Was it fitting that death should come to her through her beloved horses? Will there be dappled, graceful-limbed, wild-eyed bronchos in the heaven to which she was snatched?

* * *

We had summered beside the Pacific, taking our salt baths with as religious a regularity as that with which we wound our watches. Returning to the plains and the Millenial Dawnists upon our chosen portion of the plains, we found ourselves forced to substitute smoke-baths for the recent briny ones. Forest fires from afar and prairie fire from anear, supplied volumes of smoke apparently as far-reaching as the ocean's volume of water. A real Latter Day saint suggested, "Salted and smoked, you will keep unspoiled throughout the winter."

* * *

Speaking of Browning's "Saul" (we weren't, but we might have been), especially of that wonderous ninth division:

"Oh, the wild joys of living! The leaping
from rock up to rock,
The strong rending of boughs from the fir
tree, the cool sliver shock
Of the plunge in a pool's living water, the
hunt of the bear,
And the sultriness showing the lion is
couched in his lair.
And the meal, the rich dates yellowed over
with gold dust divine,
And the locust-flesh steeped in the pitcher,
the full draught of wine,
And the sleep in the dried river channel
where bulrushes tell
That the water was wont to go warbling
so softly and well.
How good is man's life, the mere living!"

hasn't Browning the faculty of laying his finger upon the naked nerve, feeling for the warmth and pulsation so skilfully? Of the eight joys of life which he enumerates in those hot, throbbing line, is there one joy to which the most villainous vagabond could become hardened? All the world are kin—even Misses Gummidge and G. K. Chesterton—when you get right to the bone and marrow. But what I set out to say is, what luminous and glorious outlines of life and love and death might we not have had from Browning's pen if he had only lived upon a ranch in Western Canada; if he had ever ridden for days in grass whose luxuriances swept his horse's flanks; if he had ever breakfasted from a saddle of antelope; if he had ever spent an evening around the camp fire with a jolly survey outfit, or watched the wild duck's family sailing statelily down the coulee coils, or seen the conflagration in the west when the sun throws his flamingest dyes upon the unbroken canvas? Surely a seer will arise worthy of communicating these things to those whose feet are chained within the cities of men!

# A JOURNEY TO HALE-A-KALA

## A VICTORIAN'S INTERESTING TRIP ON FOOT ON FIJI ISLANDS.

(SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.)

This trip is usually made by stage and horses. We left Ukulele early, and worried out to keep the trail with the aid of the waning moon for about two hours, and then the inevitable happened, and we went the wrong way, but we struck out bravely for the highest peak in sight, where we soon found we were off any path, and had to descend into a gulch, and struggled over rocks and through thorny brush, when "Hush! Hark! Do you hear anything?" Sweet sounds came faintly out of the dark beyond. Some one was singing. It was now about 4 a. m., and nearing daylight, and we knew the trail must be near. Another party of seven, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, of Haiku, and a party of ladies were passing us in the cool moonlight.

The air is so thin and the mountain so steep that we had to make frequent stops. When near the top we were fortunate enough to intercept a strayed horse, which had broken away, and I got a ride to the summit. Dairy, seven miles from edge of crater, a number of visitors from Boston (Prof. Barton's party of eleven) had been at the summit all night, and had slept at the cave, which is nothing more than an overhanging projection of lava, but can be made comfortable, and blankets are required for it is cold up here. A number of these were present, wondering, no doubt, what kind of a show this was approaching, one man holding on to the mane with both hands—it is steep there—and the other leading the strayed horse.

The party that had passed us in the night were there, and delighted with the scene. The edge of the crater is 10,062 feet high, and the crater is said to be nine miles across, but it dosn't look it. It is very irregular, and, roughly speaking, triangular in shape with the highest point to the west.

The sides presented cliffs of lava at a high angle except in such places as the erosion has carried down the debris to an angle of 45 degrees, and in the southwest angle it is said to be possible to go down with a horse.

But there is nothing to go down for. The bottom is about 3,000 feet below, a black desolate wilderness, no vegetation except on the slopes of some of the older tumuli where the grass has got a hold. These heaps, about ten or so, can be readily distinguished, rise 1,000 to 2,000 feet high from the bottom of the crater, and vary in age; some of them show recent discharges of black lava, and their little craters show signs of recent caving in. One outlet to the northeast has steep sides and a flat floor, apparently ending in a perpendicular "jump-off," the edges being clear cut, and away down below us. Afterwards the clouds roll in through this gateway and cover the whole interior. 'Tis a strange and delightful scene, you may look all round but no part is visible except your immediate environment. All the fields and homesteads, towns and plantations, roads and encaliptus groves we stopped so many times to see are obliterated, and the whole of West Maui (6,000 feet) also is covered with a level white cloud-covering the shape of the island.

The world is lost, and you are standing on a desolate crag in the clear space. The tops of Mauirakea (13,800 feet) and Maunaloa (13,600) on Hawaii are the only visible signs of the world except the crag beneath your feet.

The glory of the sunrise we were not in time to see, though we left Ukulele at 1.30 a. m. to catch it. We were still a mile from the summit when the sun began to tint the edge of the crater; but one who has seen the wonderful cloud-effects can readily imagine what a magnificent sight it must be. The sun, much enlarged, rising out of a sea of soft woolly clouds, tinting the protuberances and little white mountains of this new world and bathing the whole in a flood of gold, for nothing is to be seen but the craggy piles in your neighborhood and the vast sea of white, gilded in spots by the rising sun.

The scene is ever-changing and worth the visit, but it is hard to get there. The government is credited with the intention of building a road for the last seven miles to the summit. I hope it is true, for I'd like to go again.

There is no engineering difficulty in putting an electric line of cars to Makawao or even to Olinda, and I think a line to Makawao and Kula would develop traffic enough to make it pay.

The cool delightful air of these places when you get up about 6,000 feet, makes it an ideal resting place, and a very desirable residence section, and many tourists would come every year if the summit were more easily accessible and some kind of accommodation provided for travellers. VIDEO.

## ENGLISH ENGINES FOR CHINA.

The war seems to be having the effect of awakening some of the powers that be in China to the necessity, if not to the advantage of introducing those methods of civilization which have been so long resisted. Especially as regards modern methods of transport and that progress is being made in railway construction is evident from the fact that Messrs. Beyer, Peacock & Co., Limited, of Gorton, near Manchester, have recently built for the Pekin Syndicate railways, six powerful locomotives. These engines, says Engineering, are of the six-coupled type, with outside cylinders 18 in. in diameter by 24 in. stroke, and leave been designed to the specification of Messrs. Livesey, Son & Henderson, who are the consulting engineers to the syndicate. They are for a 4-ft. 8½-in. gauge railway, where they will have to work mixed passenger and goods traffic. They therefore combine great tractive power with driving wheels sufficiently large to allow speeds of 35 to 40 miles per hour to be attained. In order to burn the inferior coals available in the districts of China, through which the railway passes, specially large fire grates have been provided. The cylinders have the steam chests on the top, and they are fitted with cast-iron balanced slide-valves.

The daily wages for skilled labor in Italy is, for machinists, 55 to 70 cents; masons, 50 to 60 cents; carpenters, 50 to 70 cents; and cotton workers, 30 to 50 cents.

AN EXCITING FINISH ON THE LOCAL CREASE.

The above is a view of the Victoria and Vancouver cricket teams at play on the local club's grounds adjoining the Jubilee hospital. This match created a sensation. It finished in victory for the home eleven by two runs. The Terminal City cricketers were at the bat, the locals having had the first inning during which time they ran up a total score of 147 runs. When the Vancouver team came in the performances of their batters made things look blue for the home team. As the score gradually mounted, however, the local bowlers increased their speed, and even the best of Terminal City players found it difficulty to protect their wickets for long. When Vancouver had tallied 145 runs—within two of the total Victoria score—Crickmay, the last Vancouver player to bat, took his place at the wicket looking fresh and confident. Most spectators thought Victoria's doom was sealed. But Binns, who then was bowling for the home eleven, proved equal to the occasion. Before the formidable Crickmay was able to score a single run he had taken his wicket with as clever a bowl as has been seen on local grounds. The performance was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, and the Victoria players escorted from the field by crowds of excited adherents.

As can be seen by the picture the new cricket grounds were in perfect condition during the summer. Members of the club have gone to considerable expense in making the necessary alterations since they were leased from the Jubilee hospital board of directors. The pretty pavilion seen in the background was moved from Beacon Hill. It has been painted and otherwise improved.

Next year the club hopes for a large increase in membership. With splendid grounds, convenient and comfortable dressing rooms, and other attractions, there is no doubt that many lovers of the grand English pastime will be persuaded to allow their names to be added to those already members of the local association.

# On the Battlefield of Laio Yang.

Liao Yang, Sept. 3.—That battle we have been waiting for since March started on August 30th and is still going on. At this very moment, 9 o'clock at night, having just been out to put some bedding under the winner of the Adonis cup (my faithful pony), I saw "gallopers" ride up, carrying wounded. Just back of us over the fence a troop of cavalry is bivouacked. They are cooking supper. The "gallopers" said some thing which caused all but three fires to be quenched at once; and those must have walls built to shield their light from the north, the direction from which rifle volley-fire is growing more and more distinct. The natural conclusion is reinforced by a commotion among the cart drivers. (Some 80 horses, 13 carts and 60 men, are needed to serve the correspondents—quite a convoy.)

Immediately we are served each with six army biscuits. "It is an emergency ration." We ask what emergency has so suddenly arisen. The reply is the usual Japanese one—"I don't know." However, we are not bad guessers; and we have watched a fight for two days in which first one side then the other seesawed in the matter of advantage. We have already laid out our course of retreat.

Here is Liao Yang—as seen through field-glasses: A considerable walled town, with forts, and a celebrated tall Chinese pagoda lifting against the sky. Between the city and the hills we now occupy there is a three-mile garden, filled with tall millet and beans, two tree-sheltered, mud-hut villages, and beyond a stretch where the vegetation has been clipped close to exhibit the approaching enemy. The hills we occupy were themselves taken only after an extraordinary and long and costly series of engagements.

One morning, at 4 o'clock, while still moonlight, we, with eighty horses and thirteen carts, are allowed to catch up with the activities. Leaving Anshantien and Saddle hill still behind us, we come upon a plain such as only those who know the prairies of the American West can see in the mind's eye. Far ahead violet, beautiful mountains; here and there midway mounds and individual hills. Up one hill we are taken, to view the general scene.

There are shrapnel balls big as a boy's marble, at your feet; also the empty Japanese shells, which discharged them vertically from the air. Small rubber-lined cases "first aid to the injured" bags are picked up. You step, without knowing, into a pool of human blood scarcely dried. The servants gather shells as souvenirs; but you look over the plain at the battle, seeing the positions, noting here and there in the tall millet the six flashes which indicate where a battery of Japanese artillery is operating. The report comes long afterward; then you watch where the shell explodes.

### The Russian Position.

The Russians are entrenched on the hills we occupy, at the date of this letter, and which guard the three-mile plain before Liao Yang. Shrapnel detonates over them, leaving little white balls and circles floating like cigarette clouds.

We go to a mount a mile nearest headquarters of Gen. Oshima's division. We have a sweeping sight of the conflict; sometimes, truth to tell, at a loss to know whether what appears to be infantry is Japanese or Russian, or whether it is rocks, and again whether it may be merely waving khaki-colored grain. No progress having been made, we take the same position next morning, at sunrise. Long five-inch guns captured from the Russians at Nanshan come up by the railway, pushed on flat cars by soldiers, and at fifteen-minute intervals they throw shells at long range—a range the enemy cannot equal. I walk out through the mud roads and twelve-foot millet to see them operate. Officers are a mixture of indifference, suspicion, cordiality. Only Japanese who have lived in the Western world know how to treat us. It appears that the captured guns make much noise, but are, as Gen. Flong reported to St. Petersburg, of small account. Their old Russian ammunition does not always explode, and the projectile does not go to its target.

On a mountain with a slope concealed from the enemy a stirring mass is observed. It is composed of soldiers in khaki, a whole brigade, but with their light-blue shoulder bags they seem in the distance just the color of the rocks covered with lichen. They stream into columns; they mass into square regimental formation; they flow, so to speak, the way the ground suits, to a place just below the peak of two separate heights, there to wait as reserves, to go over the top when artillery has driven the Russians from the next commanding height. One height is so hotly shelled that the trenches are vacated, and then one Japanese body treks over the peak to occupy that position. Nothing more happens that afternoon. Innumerable shells burst, men are being killed and torn with shrapnel, but we do not see it. Rain falls, and we go back to quarters in a lousy Chinese house. There has been a distinct check to the Japanese advance north.

Where is Kuroki of the Yalu? What is he doing to cut off the retreat of these Russian armies to Mukden? We do not hear. On this side there are two armies, that of Oku—the second—and that of Nodzu—the fourth; the so-called Takushan army. The fourth is beyond the mountains, and has not been seen, though sounds of its work have been heard, dully, like far-away thunder. Far into the night the thunder of the nearer army continues. Up again at dawn, and again to the little mound. Gen. Oshima has moved forward, but we are not allowed to follow. All day the shrapnel bursts in front, often 100 yards away. We are no longer told to lie down and not stand up, as when the division staff was with us. Little seems to happen. The sound of shrapnel is like that of the passage of a freight train around a sharp curve; a crying sound; it meets uneasy friction in the air, and at last snaps. The number of dead and wounded are not communicated.

### A Battlefield After the Fighting.

In the course of the night there has been a general change. The whole range of hills guarding Liao Yang has been taken. There is at the left a Gibraltar-like rock with a projection on top, the whole the shape of a gigantic reclining elephant with a howdah on its back. A valley, and the road to Liao Yang, run between a foothill and a tall cone. A gentlemanly staff officer, who plainly has had some European training, explains the battle. Our first glimpse of the gruesome sights of the result of war is a dead horse, swollen, mangled, with a pack of pariah dogs tearing at its flesh. Soldiers' caps lie along the roadside, tin camp-kits are in the ditches; a dog has been shattered by a flying piece of shrapnel. There is a stream and we have to go a long way for a fording. There is a dead Japanese soldier at the edge of a cornfield, looking up toward the burning sun, one hand clenched, one rigidly upheld, legs contorted. Death was sudden, and agonizing; you can see that.

We are now on the battlefield, six hours after the charge. The Japanese had fought forty-eight hours with nothing in their haversacks but a pint of rice, for the Russians, discerning the supply train, had shelled it and driven it back. Therefore, soldiers are making their breakfast without regard for the stark, twisted bodies lying in blood ten feet away. Many piles of these we see, for it has been as Southey makes old Caspar say, "a famous victory."

There are no heads gone, no legs missing, only a little hole in the head or breast, and a terrible fixed look of extreme suffering. Faces of the killed are bloated from the sun; clothes are torn from the last anguished effort at relief. Presently we came upon fifty dead bodies laid out in a row, that reminds you of that painting of a ghostly Napoleon riding down a long aisle between straight-stretched dead followers. One British and one Italian correspondent attempt to photograph them; they are called back by the rest of the correspondents so angrily and sharply that there is nearly a fight. Photographing these dead! It seems an unspeakable sacrilege to perpetuate these horrid violences to human beings. It is not done at that spot. If it was done later, out of our presence, you will know. I suppose, from illustrated papers whose editors have notions about "what the public wants." I am told that every military attache except the British and American photographed the dead in the trenches.

### Dead Three Deep in the Trenches.

The dead in the trenches of the lone hill to the left of the pass lay that morning three deep. Russian and Japanese were one upon another; short, ginger-haired white man upon short, stiff, black-haired brown men. As they fell they died; face down, face up; many clutching at their wound, mouth open to catch one more breath, teeth shining under the sun. The hillside, which had been so fiercely assaulted was as steep as a sand bank, and so covered with loose stones that a horse could hardly pick his steps along sidewise without stumbling. For infantry ascending it must have meant taking two steps to gain one. Naturally, the Japanese dead in the trenches greatly outnumbered the Russians. They had been killed with bursting shell. Triangular pieces were cut from their heads; arms and shoulders were torn till the muscles hung in shreds, blackened, and exposing the bone. Little netted bags, containing Buddhist prayers for protection, still depended from bared Japanese necks. On the Russians there were no religious emblems; on the floor of the pits there were a few ikons. One long trench was half filled with frightfully maimed Japanese, and Japanese soldiers fled past continuously, regarding the bodies impassively. You wondered what they thought of this exposition of what the next fight might mean to them. Other armies would have covered these men so pitiably torn. But idle soldiers marched by to look. My pony refused to pass near any dead horse. What shocked me most was that the trousers' pockets of the Russians, who wore no blouses, had been turned inside out!

I saw the artillery preparations for this assault from the wall of our compound, which was as near as we were allowed to go. Shrapnel fell like burning stars. In the distance there was a storm; it made a blacker background, which every now and then cracked with lightning. I was going to describe it, but now that I have seen what destruction fell from all this strange beauty, it does not interest me. War is a spectacle and a Pain's fireworks only till you look into human faces from which bullets have driven out the eyes, and bits of shell carried away the chins. The injury was chiefly wrought, on the hilltop, by a Russian battery on a hill to the rear. It usually happens that an attacking force suffers most before it reaches the trenches. Then the slaughter of the defenders begins. Here, on account of the Russian battery in the rear, there was little Russian loss, because the men had retired from the trenches and Russian shells tumbled the oncoming, breathless, exhausted assaulters from the edge of the works they had taken. Attaches speak of the Russian operation seriously as a clever retreat. Scarcely a hundred rifles were found on this hill; less than thirty dead; no cannon were captured from the double line of hills and the three lines of works, and no prisoners taken save seven men who retired into a sod-built hole at an angle of the trench on the next front hill.

### Capture of a Handful of Russians.

The disentombment of these seven Russians was effected just as the correspondents were led to the spot. The men on guard acted as though they had been fully apprised. There was a Japanese officer talking Russian into a pile of sand bags. We could not see that there was a small aperture in the apex. Presently, the guard attending reached his bayonet down and brought up on the point a Russian rifle. Even then we did not comprehend. "Russians have buried themselves there, and are now surrendering and passing up their arms," said the official interpreter. Another rifle came up, and another, till there were seven. Then soldiers pulled sods away, and a ginger-haired, unshaven Cossack, a white man, lifted himself above the edge of the hole, and, blinking at the sunlight, gazed about, rather dazed. On two sides he saw Japanese; on the third a Japanese flag flying over the main hill; and on the fourth white men, aiming cameras at him. He was interested to learn that the whole range of hills had been captured. What he thought about the confrontation of English, French, Italian and American faces, I have no means of knowing. As others came up, we saw that two were badly wounded and bloodstreaked, and that two were the Red Cross men who had bandaged them. Each as he emerged looked about the circle—on one side Asiatics, on the other Europeans. They were just common soldiers. But I am free to record that their glances somehow gave us all a very bad quarter of an hour.

Particulars of the fight for the hills, which was part of the five days' battle for Liao Yang, are still withheld. Japanese losses were certainly tremendous. Wire entanglements and close-set pitfalls were prepared about the bases. A French retired officer wandered without permission among the troops, and he declares that their determination in a charge is extraordinary. They walk upon their dead with eyes fixed ahead, disregarding everything but the command to go forward.

## Another Successful Airship.

THE BENBOW BALLOON DEMONSTRATES ITS DIRIGIBILITY—COLLAPSING-WIND SYSTEM PLEASES AERONAUTS.

The trial trip the other day at the world's fair by the airship Meteor, invented and built by T. C. Benbow, of Columbus, Montana, with the collaboration of H. J. Wells, of the same place, demonstrated the dirigibility of the machine. Mr. Benbow propelled it in various directions and at different angles, raising and lowering it in the air several times, and finally returning to the place of starting.

The Benbow dirigible balloon is constructed on entirely different principles from the Baldwin, which had made such a brilliantly successful flight on the 25th. It is also much larger, the cigar-shaped bag being 74 feet long and 21½ feet in diameter, with a capacity of 14,000 cubic feet, and carrying a weight of 900 pounds. Directly beneath the central line of the gas-bag and attached to its cords, is a horizontal spar, about two-thirds as long as itself, made of steel with the exception of a short prolongation of bamboo aft to which the rudder-post is attached. From this rod is suspended the car proper, which is a framework of aluminum sustained by steel rods and further strengthened with braces of piano wire. The car, which is prolonged fore and aft into long beaks similar to the parallel with the main spar, is divided into two compartments, the forward one containing a ten horse-power Hercules gasoline engine, and the other the rectangular wicker basket in which the aeronaut stands. The gasoline tank is in front of the basket and is connected with the carburator and engine by means of pipes running beneath the basket. The engine is kept cool by an ordinary electric-fan wheel attached immediately in front of it. The propelling apparatus is geared to the engine by a broad leather belt, consists of two wheels, one on each side of the car and at the exact centre of gravity of the whole apparatus. These wheels are twelve feet in diameter, and make eighty revolutions a minute. Each is composed of four six-foot blades or wings, made of canvas stretched on bicycle tubing with piano-wire braces. The wings are collapsible, and by an ingenious mechanical device are made to close up at each revolution, remaining open just long enough to seize and grasp the air, and presenting a minimum of resistance while returning to the point of greatest efficiency. This application to aerial navigation of the principle governing the motions of the human hands in swimming and the change of position of the vanes on the feathers of birds durflight, is looked upon by Mr. Baldwin and other aeronautic experts at the exposition as of great and unquestionable value. The operation of the wings may be modified by means of a crank placed conveniently to the hand of the navigator in such wise as to make the vessel ascend or descend in the air at will. While the vertical direction is thus controlled by causing the opening and closing of the wings to take place at different points in their revolution, the horizontal direction is governed by means of a cord attached to a rectangular rudder, eight feet by five, made of canvas stretched on a bamboo frame.

A three-pronged anchor is swung over a pulley at the bow, and is let down by means of a hundred feet of rope coiled at the side of the basket. It is considered a special merit in this form of airship that is able to gradually rise or sink by means of the very same power required for its propulsion.

The gas-bag, as in the case of the Baldwin balloons, is of Japanese silk varnished with linseed oil and provided with an automatic safety valve that permits a little of the gas to escape whenever the apparatus pressure becomes perilously great.

The working out of the plans for this airship was begun twelve years ago, while Mr. Benbow was leading the life of a rancher on the great steppes of the Rockies; but the actual construction was not begun until May 1st, 1903. It was finished in October of the same year, and its efficiency was proved by several short experimental ascents before it was brought to St. Louis.

Flights will henceforth be made frequently by both the Benbow and the Baldwin airships, which have already proven themselves capable of navigating the highways of the air; and two other aerial craft, as different as possible both from each other and from either of these, will make their trial ascents within two or three days. These are the colossal French dirigible balloon belonging to Hippolyte Francois, and the very remarkable man-power flying-machine of A. L. Reynolds, to say nothing of several man-lifting kites and aeroplanes.

INDIGESTION CAN'T STAY where Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are arrayed against it. Thomas Smith, of Dover, Ont., says: "I am delighted with them—from almost the first using I have been entirely relieved of the pains of indigestion—I have the greatest confidence in the Tablets and heartily recommend them to any and every sufferer from stomach troubles." 35 cts. —112.

# Some Tales of Sir Wm. Harcourt

Sir William Harcourt, the Liberal leader, who died on October 1st, was for many years the biggest man in the House of Commons which is never wanting in massive members. In his youth he was very tall and very slim; those who remember what he was like in those days say that Mr. "Lulu" Harcourt, his eldest son, is the very image of his father at the same age. Sir William's height allowed him to put on a great deal of flesh in after middle age without detracting from his activity or dignity. Dignity, indeed, was his chief characteristic. His slow measured tread as he walked up the floor of the House; the deliberate manner of his speech, and the courtly air which never failed him belonged, as it seemed to many who watch the proceedings of parliament at the present day, to a past generation.

* * *

Sir William's face and figure were not so familiar to the public as those of many lesser men in parliament, for he was not easy to caricature, and in most of the caricatures which appeared of him all likeness was lost. Thus Mr. Harry Furniss invented the multiplex chin as a kind of label for Sir William just as he invented Mr. Gladstone's collars. Chin and collars were in both cases quite normal. Sir William had, however, some tricks of oratory which if they could have been reproduced in pictorial art would have sufficiently identified him. His most characteristic attitude was when he had made a point, and after bringing his fist down upon the treasury box, to swing right round so as to face his supporters behind and then raise his arms abruptly above his head.

* * *

Sir William's devotion to politics did not prevent him from being an exceedingly well-read man in authors, who could supply no excuse for apt quotation in the House. If anyone might be called a Dante scholar after Mr. Gladstone had disappeared from the Commons it was the member for West Monmouthshire, and if a man began a quotation from Dante the odds were all in favor of Sir William being able to continue it. Only those who met him in private life knew his facility in quotation. Tennyson had been explaining that the first pipe of the day—and the poet smoked a good many—was the most enjoyable. Sir William, by altering one letter in the last word adapted the poet's own line:

The earliest pipe of half-awakened bards.

* * *

Another instance of his gift in this direction is on record. The worthy Sir Rainald Knightley, well known as a diner-out, was everlastingly declaiming on questions of genealogy, simply for the sake of referring to his own claims of long descent. Sir William, who though equally proud of the antiquity of his family, was reticent on the subject, said that Knightley's talk always reminded him of Addison's hymn:

And Knightley to the listening earth
Proclaims the story of his birth.

* * *

"You never know how good he is," said a colleague on the front bench, "until you have sat next him in the House. He bubbles over with good things." When they sent a ripple of laughter along the bench it was sometimes a little disconcerting to an opponent who was addressing the House. Mr. Balfour used to be interrupted pretty often in this way, and would sometimes retort on Sir William if he had overheard the witticism which had moved the opposition leaders to hilarity. More often he did not, and would pause with a puzzled expression—while Sir William would murmur an apology. As is pretty well known, the Prime Minister and the great Liberal leader were the best of friends in private life, though some pretty hard blows were exchanged across the floor of the House.

* * *

Sir William's repartees were always pointed, but they were never bitter. Lord Randolph Churchill, according to a biographer, used to relate an incident in which the invective on either side was exceedingly primitive. "I remember once, when I had irritated Harcourt beyond endurance in the House of Commons," said Lord Randolph, "that he leaned forward and called out to me across the floor, 'You little ass!' So I shouted back, 'You d——d fool!' His face was a delightful study. He rose several times intending to call the Speaker's attention to the expression, but gave it up when he remembered how far from parliamentary his own language had been. The Speaker afterwards remarked that this was the most highly-condensed debate he had ever sat through."

* * *

Disraeli is supposed to have been Sir William's oratorical model, and it is certain that he had a great admiration for that statesman. They were on terms of friendship, and Sir William frequently dined with "Dizzy" and his wife. It is related that when taking his hostess down to dinner he observed a statue of Venus in which the charms of that goddess were liberally displayed, and remarked that he had not known that his host's tastes ran in that direction. "Oh, I assure you," laughed Mrs. Disraeli, "that is nothing to the one that he has in his bedroom." "That, madam," said Sir William, turning to her with a low bow, "I can well believe."

* * *

It kas only in the present year that the family estates, including Nuneham, where he died, came into Sir William's possession. On the death of his father they passed to Colonel Edward Harcourt, an elder brother. He was a Tory member of the House of Commons, and Sir William himself used to tell the story of how one day his brother said to him: "My dear fellow, you have no landed ideas!" "No," replied Sir William, "I have not. That is very natural. You've got the land, and why should not I have the ideas." On Colonel Harcourt's death, scarcely a twelve-month ago, they descended to his eldest son, Mr. Aubrey Harcourt, who died in April last. The family estates therefore had to pay duties under Sir William's own scheme twice in one year.

* * *

Sir William did not take a great deal of interest in sport, but he was an ardent gardener, and his gardens at Malwood, a house he built in the New Forest, were famous. A special enclosure was set apart for the planting of trees by old friends, and it was suitably enough inaugurated by Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. Sir William did not take a great interest in horse racing, but he went to the Derby at least once. That was the year in which Gladiateur won the race. Frenchmen shouted out "Hurrah! Waterloo is avenged at last!" The retort is attributed to Sir William: "Yes, you ran well on both occasions."

* * *

A very fair specimen of his platform humor was his ridicule of the Church of England Temperance Society as "very much church and very little temperance," while his epitaph on the last Unionist government was:

They lived on
Coercion.
Their daily food was their broken pledges,
And their latter end was hastened by
Drink.

* * *

There is a deliciously characteristic tale about Sir William and Lord Hartington, as he was then, which shows how the former attracted the confidence even of that reserved and taciturn nobleman. It was soon after "the split" when Lord Hartington had just become a Liberal-Unionist. He was somewhere in the neighborhood of the New Forest, and he called upon his old friend, Sir William. The two strolled about the garden together, and at last Lord Hartington unburdened his mind in this way: "These new fellows don't show me the consideration my old friends did." "Indeed! What's the matter?" asked Sir William. "Well," said the troubled Marquis, "I've written to Salisbury twice on one matter, and had no reply." "What have you been writing about?" was the next question; and then Lord Hartington looked a trifle self-conscious, and after some hesitation and looking about, he said: "Fact is, Harcourt, I was spggesting a man as suitable for a bishopric." By a great effort Sir Willima refrained a desire to laugh. He was naturally anxious to know what sort of a person Lord Hartington fancied for the post, so he said carelessly: "Who's your man, Hartington?" The noble lord looked up and down, this way and that, and at last said: "I'm hanged if I can remember, bu it's some fellow Lubbock and Courtney are always bothering me about!"

## JACK TAR'S FEARS.

Superstitions That Have Come to Dreadful Realization.

Landsmen laugh at sailors' superstitions, says a Jack Tar contributor to T. A. T., but Jack himself firmly believes in them, and points to innumerable instances in justification of his "credulity."

Many of these, too, are of a really startling character.

For instance, it is a common belief that any hitch in the christening of a ship forebodes disaster.

Acting on their conviction of the truth of this, four riggers employed on the Daphne, launched at Govan on the Clyde in June, 1883, jumped from off her deck as she was clearing the ways because of a failure to break the bottle at the first attempt. Hardly had their feet touched the ground when the unfortunate vessel heeled over and sank in the middle of the river, and 124 out of about 200 people on board of her were drowned.

On June 21st, 1898, again, at the launching of the Albion at Blackwall, the Duchess of York made three separate attempts to smash the bottle that hung from the bows as the monster vessel glided past her; but all three resulted in failure, owing, it was said at the time, to the glass having been swathed in some soft material. Thirty-seven people were drowned in the backwash which the unchristened ship created as she took the water.

Among seafaring men the world over it is deemed unlucky to name ships after reptiles. The admiralty have gone out of their way to ignore this belief, and with disastrous results.

For example, there have been four men-of-war called Serpent, and all four have come to an untimely end. The last of them, a fine new torpedo cruiser, ran ashore on the Spanish coast in a gale on November 10th, 1890, and of the 176 officers and men comprising her crew only three were saved.

The Snake and Viper were also unfortunate. Three Rattlesnakes have been lost, two Crocodiles, and two Adders, while the careers of no fewer than five Cobras have terminated disastrously, and that without counting the brand-new turbine torpedo boat destroyer of that name which foundered in the North Sea with 67 of her officers and crew in October, 1901, and which had not at the time been handed over by the contractors.

Belgium, where public libraries are almost unknown, has 190,000 public houses; that means one public house for thirty-six inhabitants, or one public house for twelve men above seventeen years of age the publican included. During the last fifty years the population has increased 50 per cent.; the number of public houses, 258 per cent.

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# Beauty While You Wait.

It's a good thing to 'ave (Loosha, the cook, was heard to say), but it brings trouble. There was the lady Mother 'ad me christened after, being give a couple of orders for the Gallery at Covent Garden by the gentlemen where she chared. Loosha of Lam-Her-More was her name—and would she 'ave come to what she came to, if she 'adn't bin beautiful?—miserably marrying the wrong young man an' going mad in her top notes at Edgar's reproaches. Edgar being the young man she'd throwed over, and 'andsome too, with his deadly complexion and black feathers—till the 'ole 'ouse applauded.

Beauty is beauty an' make-up is make-up, though sometimes the two gets that mixed you can't 'ardly tell one from the other. But what I will say is—the newest an' most fashionable shape to figgers is not to be reached by 'uman means alone. But with regards to them young persons as you see in the ladies' picture-papers, sometimes without heads, but always leaving off below the knee and might 'ave left off earlier, What I ast is, 'Ow is it done? and at least one solid meal a day being a necessity of Nature, where is it to be put?

I once went for to call upon a Beauty Speshulist at a time in life when my feelings was above my reason, and an un'appy attachment to one above my stations in life led me to long for a fair flower-life face and swan-like busk, an' white hands like one of the lady 'eroines in the Penny Romancer. Him having gone for his yearly fortnight's 'oliday an' the other lodgers 'aving dwindled to a elderly gentleman with a wig on the second floor back and a young lady in the Trying-On Department what took 'er meals out, I 'ad the chance of a 'ole day off an' took it.

Madame Claudeen was the Beauty Speshulist I'd made up my mind should 'elp me to win a 'art that elseways would never beat for me, for I'd 'eard 'im tell a friend, another gentleman in the butter, pork and general provision line, as he should never reely love until he met a maiden beauteous as a goddess of Ancient Grease. She 'ad an address in a turning out of Bond street on the third landing up. There were two young ladies in the outside room, pretendin' to be busy when they 'eard a step. They swopped a wink when I come in an' the tallest one she swum languidly over the carpet with 'er skirts trailin' an' spoke to me in a lofty, patronizing kind of tone:

"Did you bring a message?" says she.

I tells her straight I ain't brought no message an' I've come on my own.

"Indeed!" says the young lady, sniggering at the other. "We don't attend to clients of your rank in life as a rule," an' glances in a mankle glass as the waves in 'er 'air must 'ave took 'ours to do, unless she slep' with 'er head in a bandbox.

"I should 'ave supposed as one 'arf guinea is as good as another," I says, showing 'er a glimpse of 'arf a sovereign I 'ad ready in my glove, 'aving bin paid my quarter's wages of one pound ten and eight only that morn. "'Owever, if not, there's other establishments in the West End," and I turns 'aughtily on my 'eel.

"Did you require simple face-treatment, massage, or electrolenses?" asks the young lady, climbin' down from 'er 'igh 'orse, "or all three?" And not knowin' what any of the things meant, I said I thought all three would be best.

"Madame's charge will be a guinea and a a'rf," says the second young lady.

"In for a penny in for a pound," thinks I, "an' that leaves me eightpence to carry on with for a quarter." But I smiled cold and careless like an' forked out the sovereign. It was an awful sight of money to pay away, but I didn't grudge it to be made beautiful.

"Will you 'ave manicure as well, and 'air-waving an' tinting?" asks the first young lady, who'd got quite civil. "Because we employ specialists in both branches." My 'art sank into the soles of my feet when she said as that would come to 'arf a guinea more, but I plucked up courage and said I'd 'ave 'em both if a soverign an' ten an' six covered the complete course.

"Madame does not make such bargains," says the young lady as spoke last.

"All right, Miss," says I, "as I'll 'unt up another Madame 'oo will." An' I bid 'em both good morning, but they calls me back in a 'urry, an' after some talking through a speakin'-tube that went through the wall into the nex' room, they took my one, ten, six an' gave me a pink satin ticket scented most lovely.

"Madame is engaged with the Duchess of Dimblemere, the Countess of Crumplehorn, and Lady Longshow," says the first young lady, "but in 'arf an 'our she will be free to attend to you." An' they give me a red velvet chair, an' I set down an' waited. No duchess didn't come sailin' out of the nex' room; nor no countess, neither; only a greasy young man in a white apern, with upright 'air, went in between the pale blue velvet door-curtains, carryin' a tray with a pewter-pot an' a covered tin dish, an' come back without, an' then there was a smell of chops as made me feel 'ungry. An' both of the young ladies put on their 'ats, one after the other, an' went out to lunch in turns. It must 'ave been a 'our before Madame Claudeen runged a little bell, an' I was showed into the nex' room. It 'ad no second door, and there was no more sign of duchesses an' countesses than of the chops Madame Claudeen 'ad bin eating.

Perhaps it was the rose-colored blinds an' pale blue velvet 'angin's, but she certainly did seem a lovely creetur in a voylet velvet tea-gown cut low in the neck an' short sleeves, though stouter than when in early youth. 'Er face was the loveliest smooth pink-an'-white you ever see, an' she 'ad waves upon waves of golden 'air an' lips as red as sealing-wax, an' large dark eyes trimmed with blue. An' you could see the veins as blue on 'er white skin as if they 'ad bin drawed on it. An' rosy nails as shiny as you could 'ave seen your face in 'em. She smiled at me with a flash of pearly teeth an' gold stoppings, an' I fair opened my 'art to 'er and told 'er I 'ad come to be made beautiful. An' Madame Claudeen made me take off my 'at an' jacket an' turn down the neck of my three-an'-eleven silk blouse, an' put on a cotton dressin'-gound, an' my 'art jumped into the roof of my mouth as I thought of one, as shall be for ever nameless, comin' back in a fortnight from yesterday to find the humble Loosha beauteous as one of them goddesses of Ancient Grease what he was always talkin' about.

I must say Madame Claudeen knoo 'er business to a tick. First she got a little tin-pot with a sperrit lamp an' lighted the lamp, an' when the water in the pot begins to steam she 'eld it under my nose until I were 'arf b'iled; and, judgin' from the glimp I 'ad of meself in the glass over the shampoo-basin, lobsters couldn't be redder. An' then she rubs my face over with a nice-smellin' paste an' scrapes the paste off with a scraper, an' then with a thing like a toy garden roller she goes over me from me eyebrows to me chin an' back again, over an' over.

"This," she says, "is to illumilate the 'ard lines of care and soften the fatigued linements to the rounded contoors of earliest youth. When this process is finished we will tint the 'air with our celebrated Flooid Door, an' while it is drying we will apply our wonderful Skin Food."

Took aback is not the word for me when I found Madame an' a young lady sh'd called in to 'elp 'er meant to wash my 'ead before tintin' my 'air with the Flooid Door. But what 'ad to be, 'ad' an' when the rinsing an' towelling was over they dabbed my 'ead all over with a wet sponge they kep' a dippin' in a green glass saucer, an' brought a tin thing like a chimley-cowl up behind my chair an' puffed 'ot air down the back of my neck until I could 'ave prayed for mercy.

"Now we will apply our famous Skin Food," says Madame, emptying some thick pinky-white stuff out of a bottle into a pink glass saucer, an' she gets a cotton-wool dabber an' dabs me all over. "Smile as little as you possibly can," says she, "while the medium is a-drying," an' she opens a box full of pink stuff an' takes another bit o' clean cotton-wool and ——

"'Old 'ard, mum," I says, as 'er 'and comes my way. "That ain't—paint, is it?"

"Of course not," says Madame Claudeen. "This is our exquisit Bloom of Health, and this," an' she opened a pot of red lip-salve, "this is our Rosy Glow. Do not imagin' for a minnit that we employ cosmasticks in this establishment," she goes on, takin' a little bottle of blackin' out of a drawer an' dippin' a brush in it. "Nothink so vulgar is employed in our Course of Treatment, and the effec's we arrive at are those of Nature and not of Art." And as she keeps on a-working, she keeps on a-working one as fast as the other—until that lovely complexion of 'ers begins to get a bit streaky an' the lovely blue borders to 'er eyes run into a smudge, an' I see as she must be forty-five if a day.

Will you believe it, when they'd waved my 'air an' done it up, an' soaked my 'ands an' done my nails with plate powder an' pink paste, an' taken off the cotton dressin' gound, an' give me the 'and mirror to look in, I could not 'ave believed the face I see in it belonged to Loosha Hemmans. For one thing, I 'ad a complexion as pink an' white as Madame Claudeen's 'ad bin when I fust come in, an' my 'air 'ad become a golden-brown, with greenish lights an' lovely waves in it. My arched dark eyebrows would 'ave befitted one of the young lady 'eroines in the Penny Romancer. My lips was a lively red, an' my eyes was rimmed with blue an' 'ad an appealing kind of languishin' look I never 'ad noticed before. I 'ad only eightpence left off my quarter's wages, but I was a fair treat to look at. Talk of the goddesses of Ancient Grease If any one of 'em 'ad 'ad as much attention goin' 'ome in the omnibus as I 'ad, she might 'ave bin proud. With a conductor which I 'ope were not a married man spendin' more time inside than out, an' every female passenger ready to bite my 'ead off. My missus was out when I got 'ome, 'aving taken the opportunity of goin' to the theatre, but when the evening's milk come clashing cans down the area steps an' the five o'clock postman knocked with a circular, I begun to compr 'end the power of Beauty, for neither of them two men could tear themselves away under a promise of walking out on Sunday, an' when I took in 'is tea to the elderly gentleman with a wig what lodged on the second floor, 'e couldn't 'ardly bear to think of my carryin' the tray, though one as would ring for coals constant an' grumble if you stopped on the first floor with 'arf a 'undred in the scuttle. I took a long time undressin' for bed that night, an' went to sleep with a lighted candle an' a lookin' glass on the chest o' drawers opposite the bed, so as I could gaze on my own loveliness whenever I woke up. But I forgot to wake up, an' when the missuses bell rang I jumped up, 'ad the usual 'asty wash with a bit o' Sungleam Soap, an' run down to light the fires an' get the breakfastes with a 'appy 'art. The kittle was on the boil when I 'ears a tremenjous ringin' at the 'all door. 'Ow my 'art beat when I drawed the bolteses I never, no! never, shall forget. 'Im as shall ever be nameless 'ad returned unexpected from the seaside in a cab!

"'Ow are you, Loosha?" says he.

"'Ow are you, Mr. Simms!" I says, smiling an' turning my beautiful face up at 'im.

'E give a sort of crowing cry an' 'is eyes got as round as sorcers. . . . I keeps on smiling, waiting for what should come. It come when 'e drooped into the 'all chair an' larfed as if 'e'd kill 'isself, and the cabman what was waitin' to be paid larfed too, an' the milkman an' the early post what 'ad arrived simputaneous, grinned from year to year.

"What ever 'ave—you done—to yourself—gal?" gasps him as I shall never name.

"Nothink, Mr. Simms," says I, with the innocent kind of smile them Penny Romancer 'ergines always 'ad on tap. "Why do you ast me, sir?"

"G—go an' look in the—the glass!" he gaspses.

"Yus, go an' look in the glass, Miss!" says the cabman 'oarsely.

"Yes, do go an' 'ave a look in the glass!" says the early milk an' the postman.

There was a glass in the 'all 'at-stand. I give one stare in it—an' when I see my face one mask of smudges—pink an' black an' blue an' white, under my dyed 'air—then I knowed all.

You can buy Beauty, if you 'ave enough money to pay for it—but it ain't the sort to wash.

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WEAVER'S SYRUP
For Humors
Salt Rheum
Scrofulous Swellings, etc.

WEAVER'S CERATE
Cleanses the Skin
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Combined, these preparations act powerfully upon the system, completely eradicating the Poison in the blood.

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# ALEXEI.

The Tsarevitch that now is is to perpetuate the name of Alexei. He is thus to perpetuate the name of the first heir to the throne ever born, till now, to a Romanoff who filled it. The first Alexei, so called after his grandfather, the second Tsar of the Romanoffs, was born to Peter I. in 1690.

The great Peter was not much given to domesticity, and he was less so than usual just then. He was intent upon acquiring the art of shipbuilding; he was driving the piles on which to build his Petersburg; he was inculcating the advantages of shaven faces, and powdered wigs, and European habiliment, upon his "little fathers," through the rough and ready medium of the headsman. His son and heir was left very much with his mother, and she was left very much alone. She could hardly be expected to take a favorable view of innovations. One of the first things the new regime entailed upon her was rigorous seclusion in the convent at Souzdal. Her son, who, for a time, shared this seclusion, naturally learnt to take her view of things. He was a lad of weak physique, and strong pigheadedness—"chetif et tetu." When his strenuous sire discovered a use for him, and he did not like the use to which it was proposed he should be put, he proved a recalcitrant. The Tsar was for having his son serve—"le faire servir," he was always putting it, in his new-fangled French. The boy was to go to the wars. There was a war with Sweden going to happen, just apropos. The Tsarevitch did not see it. If, he pointed out, people stayed peaceably at home there would be no wars; and, for his part, he was for staying at home. So the trouble began.

For a man of his temperament, and habits, the Tsar evinced a certain amount of patience. A second refusal to serve must have tried that patience high; but, in the result, the youthful Alexei—he was eighteen, or nineteen, then—was sent to Dresden to see what civilization might do for him. One of the results was his marriage with the Princess Charlotte of Wolfenbuttel, at Torgau, in 1711.

The correspondence of the Princess gives two different accounts of this union. Now, it is love, and all love, between the happy pair; now, she is dying of his brutality. The mother of the future Peter II. is usually understood to have been the victim of connubiality; though, on the other hand, there is a story of her escape, and of a return to her own country, and of a thirty years' existence there in undisturbed seclusion. But between father and son the old antagonism continued, and things came to a crisis. The heir apparent had the alternative plainly put before him: he must either serve, or renounce his birthright and enter a monastery. He chose the monastery. But it was by no means his idea to go there. He had, among his friends who shared his opinions, an intimate, Kikine. Kikine was at Vienna. From Vienna he wrote that the Emperor was quite prepared to welcome the Tsarevitch to his capital, to afford him asylum, and to provide him with an income. The writer was merely inditing a fairy-tale, one may suppose; but it was good enough for his correspondent, who, presently, burst in upon the company at Schonbrunn, expatiated upon his wrongs, implored the protection of his Majesty, and concluded by asking for a glass of beer.

The situation was, naturally, an awkward one. The Emperor so far complied with the fugitive's appeal for protection as to have him put away in a safe place while he communicated with his good brother of Russia. Possibly, as a consequence of these communications, he decided to speed his parting guest in the direction of Naples, and at Naples it was that the fugitive was got hold of. The capture was effected mainly by the influence of a lady named Euphrosyne, who had shared the Tsarevitch's affections at home, and who now became the companion of his hegira. The male agents employed were Tolstoi and Rumiantzoff. It was not a very difficult matter to deliver the son into the hands of the father. There was to be no further question of serving. The heir apparent was to live his own life on a landed property of his own, the Euphrosyne was to share his felicity. On the last day of January, 1718, the Tsar was advised that that which was required was done. A week later, Alexei had been arraigned before a synod of judges, and, in the Cathedral of the Assumption at Moscow, had made formal renunciation of the crown. He was beside himself with terror; and this was only the beginning.

He gave the names of as many of his friends as he could recollect; and he saw them, one by one, put to the question, and decapitated. It was a leisurely-conducted proceeding; it lasted until about the middle of June. Then his own turn came. Of what happened to him there is more than one version. Did he "fall into a kind of apoplexy" on hearing his sentence, and so save the executioner trouble? Who was the executioner? Did the Tsar himself knout his son to death? Or did a court surgeon open the patient's veins at Catherine's order? Was he put to the torture on the 14th, 19th and 24th of June, before he died on the 26th? Who knows?

So he died, anyhow, that, even yet, time has not taken the edge off the horror of the story. W.F.W.

is done to the eyes by the wearing of cheap goggles. They should be fitted to the eye by an optician, it says, to insure their being optically plane.

# A Narrow Shave.

BY COMMANDER E. H. CURREY, R.N., IN PALL MALL GAZETTE.

"Down the coast," said the minister plenipotentiary, as he settled the amber tube containing his cigar more comfortably into the corner of his mouth, "they are, not to put too fine a point on it, in a devil of a funk." From among a litter of correspondence which strewed the red morocco-covered desk in front of him, he selected a somewhat grimy and forbidding-looking letter: "Listen to this: 'After compliments. Be it known to Your Excellency's wisdom that there is much fear among British subjects for the tribes are devilishly near city gates and led by bad men, therefore your petitioners will ever pray for man-of-war to be sent double quick before throats cut after which it will be late in day the wisdom of Your Excellency will see reason for much haste to constitute yourself once more protector of those under Union Jack before they are dead corpses and their houses burnt for the said British subjects your most obedient servants to command Your Excellency

JACOB-BEN-FOR.
ISRAEL NA-HOUN.

There's a sort of hand gallop style about that letter which proves far more than the mere words the class of funk those chaps are in; the question is whether they are in real danger or not?"

The captain of the sloop, who was sitting the opposite side of the table, his sword between his legs, and his hands lightly clasped over the top of the hilt, frowned thoughtfully.

"You never know, sir; if there's a quarrel between these inland tribes and the people in the coast towns, there might be a strike-out at any time, but my opinion is that the Sultan has rubbed the fear of God and the Prophet into those tribes around Mahazen too recently for them to have their tails up sufficiently to rush the town. Remember that the governor is one of the Sultan's men."

"Then what do you think of this letter? The funk's real enough."

"That's true, but then our beloved subject is not always the most courageous of men, as you know, sir; they seem, however, pretty urgent this time. What's to-day?"

"Lunch," replied the minister, pitching the end of his cigar out of the window; "leave the lethal weapon of yours behind you and we can talk it over."

"I must leave it entirely to you then," said the minister a couple of hours later. "Pick up the consul at Casa Negra and back him up all you know; above all, fire plenty of guns. Salute everybody you can think of: you know the way it impresses these fellows. And so, 'Hasta la vista.' When you come back we'll go for that shooting trip."

* * * * * * * * * * * *

The next day was fine and clear, but as the sloop made her way southward under steam a long, heavy swell set landwards on her beam, causing her to roll most uncomfortably. "Lord knows when we'll be able to get the consul off from Casa Negra if this swell continues," said the captain to his first lieutenant. "We shall only have to wait till it goes down, sir," replied the other man. "You know the coasting steamers sometimes wait a week outside before they can communicate." "Cheerful prospect," said his superior; "however, we'll see."

"No consul to-day, sir," said the first lieutenant next morning. "No, confound it, what a place it is! Look at that swell; may be pretty to look at, but a trifle hindering when you're in a hurry."

The coast trends inwards hereabouts slightly, not sufficient to form a bay, but enough to guide the great ocean rollers gently to the entrance of the port, if such it can be called. On such a day as the one to which we refer the sight was most magnificent. Leagues long, the rollers swept majestically towards the shore, and, catching the inward trend from north to south, moved with ever-increasing velocity as the space narrowed. Up and up rose the crest of that mighty wave, until in a veritable mountain of dark blue racing water it approached the narrow entrance. For one perceptible instant it seemed here to pause, and in the next it broke in mad seething fury through the passage, spreading out in acres of foam in the harbor beyond. Then a sucking undertow would draw the waters seaward again till the next roller had broken.

"When the consul does come off, how the deuce does he do it?" asked the doctor, who was new to the coast, of the chief engineer. "In a thing which looks like a cross between an anchor lighter and a coffin," was the reply. "And I'd sooner he did it than I, though they don't seem to have accidents."

But everything comes at last to him who waits, and the next day the sea went down, the consul came off, and the voyage was renewed.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"Hostages," said the Bashaw of Mahazen, "have been delivered to the Sheikh of Bou-Amara. In the name of the Prophet, what else could I do? He has fifteen hundred men encamped outside the city gate; I have two hundred inside, and he sent me a message he would sack the town and not leave man, woman or child alive. It is a matter of ransom of twelve thousand dollars."

"And the hostages?" inquired the consul. "Jews," replied the Bashaw, serenely; "you would not have me send true believers—they may be murdered at any moment."

"And the ransom?"— "Is being collected among the Jews, and should be paid by noon to-day, if not ——?" "Well?" The Bashaw stretched a delicate aristocratic hand the color of smoked ivory. "Then," he said, emphatically, "those in the hands of the Sheikh will not live; he is a man of promptitude and invariably keeps his words in these matters."

"Where are the Bou-Amara now?" "They have removed a couple of miles further inland this morning since they heard the guns of the man-of-war. The Sheikh considers it quite ill-bred for the Ingleses to mix themselves up in this matter." "Considering that these hostages whom you have sent are British subjects," said the consul, unpleasantly, "the Ingleses are likely to make extremely ill-bred remarks to you, O Bashaw, should any harm come to them. What are their names?" But this the Bashaw in good faith could not remember, and a message had to be sent to the crowd of clamorous Jews awaiting the issue of the interview. "Jacob Ben-For, Israel Na-Houn," read out the consul, slowly. The captain of the sloop whistled. "Those are the two jokers who wrote to 'his Ex.,'" he said; "they seem to have had good reason for being in a funk after all. What are we going to do?" "I know what I'm going to do." "What's that?" "Ride out to the camp of the Bou-Amara, and take the Bashaw with me; if there's any hanging going to be done, he shall have his share, just for his damned impertinence in sending British subjects as hostages." "Right you are," said the sailor, "I'll come too."

Through the heavy brick archway of the town gate rode consul, captain and Bashaw half an hour later, and instructions had been issued to all British subjects to raise the ransom, and bring it after with all convenient speed. The Bashaw, with a prospect of being hanged by the Bou-Amara in two hours' time, remained serenely imperturbable. "If it is the will of Allah, I shall be hanged," he said gently to the consul, "but it may also please the prophet that you and the Marinero Inglese," pointing to the captain of the sleep, "may be hanged also." "I'm chancing that," said the consul roughly.

Arrived at the camp of the Bou-Amara, they were received with grave courtesy by the Sheikh, who, however, announced his entire willingness to hang the Bashaw along with the hostages. As to these latter, he explained, if the ransom had not arrived by noon he was quite ready for them (here he pointed to a rude gallows with a couple of dangling nooses), but he was a reasonable man, and would give an extra half hour as these men appeared to be protected by the "Inglese." He had heard much of these latter, he went on in his well-bred way, and that they were ill to meddle with on the coast, but as he and his tribe came from inland they did not matter to him; as a matter of courtesy he would wait an extra half hour, and, equally, as a matter of courtesy, would hang the Bashaw with the hostages.

It was just in time that the camels turned up with the ransom in silver dollars; and the Sheikh, charming to the last, gave a pressing invitation to the consul and the captain to visit him in his own country; then he and his tribe melted like the mists of the morning, and the two mostly badly scared Jews on that coast returned to Mahazen.

"You will have had my official letter," wrote the captain to the minister privately; "please read the enclosed testimony to the value of the British navy, and the desperate valor of the interesting British subjects confided to your care, when all danger is over."

Letter from Slomo Belshafer, Mahazen, to Maimon Lubban Casa Negra:

"After compliments. I have posted you with news of all that has passed here to-day. I can inform you that an English frigate has arrived, and that the captain came ashore and inspected the batteries. Afterwards, at luncheon, he asked how many men were expected to come for the town, and was told 20,000. He replied, if there were only 20,000 he could manage them himself; let them come as soon as they like. I have shot which carry half an hour, killing all they meet, and then explode and kill 1,000 men if they are gathered together. The town is ready with men and powder and hope they will come along. Some of the Jews have shouldered arms and all are full of bravery."

"I do not think," said the captain, in conclusion, "that our two friends, the hostages, can be described as having been full of bravery, but who would be when he was to be hanged in ten minutes? The only fellow who didn't seem to care was the Bashaw, but he is an old ruffian, and I hope you will succeed in twisting his tail."

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## PILLS ARE DOOMED.

Medicine in Future to Be Taken in Vegetable Diets.

The attempt is being made at the Vienna Agricultural Institute to introduce iron salts into the human system in an original manner. The experiments, which are being carried on by the bacteriological department, consist so far in sprinkling a solution of hydrate of iron over large beds of spinach and other vegetables. The theory starts with the fact that these salts, in order to be kept in the body, must be "vegetalized." Thus far they simply traverse the system which would otherwise benefit by the vital energy contained in them. The experiments have been crowned with success. At least a large proportion of the hydrate has been introduced into the spinach without hurting its taste in any way, and in such fashion as to become a constituent of the body. Similar attempts are said to have been made without success in Paris some years ago by M. Gabriel Viaud. It is proposed to put the spinach on sale under the name of "ferruginous" spinach in all the principal markets and groceries in Vienna. In order to introduce it among the poorer classes, whom it would most benefit, it is being sold at substantially less than the ordinary vegetable.

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## COLLEGE GIRL IS STONEMASON.

Diploma Failing to Get Her Place, Pluck Does It.

If all the young women of Hungary had half the pluck of Miss Helene Preda, whose home is in the village of Marosvasdehaly, the sterner sex would have trouble in keeping the upper hand in all the trades. She is only 20 years old, and is considered the most beautiful girl in the village.

Though not blessed with a fortune, she made her way through college and earned a degree more than a year ago. Armed with this, she fancied she would have no difficulty in getting employment as a teacher. She spent several weeks in search of a place, but was unsuccessful.

It was then she displayed her courage. Her diploma having failed to get work for her she determined to try a trade. She set about to learn the trade of a stonemason, and within a few months had mastered it. Starting out to find employment in her new field she went first to the village mayor and secured a permit.

The case was so novel the official called an architect and told him of it. The architect telephoned to the young woman to come to his office. On her arrival he was much astonished to see a well dressed, refined looking girl.

An hour later she was bossing the construction of a stone wall around a large private park, and had 20 men under her.

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Also two city water lots at foot of Yates Street with 190 feet wharf and large warehouses.

Twenty-three acres in Esquimalt District fronting on Royal Roads.

Seventy-nine acres fronting on Sooke Harbor.

Excellent building lots in Esquimalt Town.

For particulars apply to

J. STUART YATES

LADIES' TAILORING

All our materials are thoroughly sponged and shrunk. They should not be confused with the cotton warp and shoddy goods used in ready-made garments. If our customers could make a careful comparison they would understand that the prices of our garments, QUALITY CONSIDERED, are the lowest in the city. WE CARRY NO MATERIALS THAT WE CANNOT RECOMMEND.

SPRINKLING & CO.,
ROOM 3, UP-STAIRS, MOODY BLOCK.

## NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM M'DOWELL, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that all the creditors of the estate of the above named deceased are required, on or before the 1st day of December, 1904, to send particulars of them to the undersigned, duly verified, and all parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness forthwith.

Dated the 14th day of November, 1904.

H. B. A. COURTNEY,
Higgins Block, Government Street,
Victoria, B. C.,
Solicitor for the Executors of Above Estate.

GARDENS

LAID OUT AND PLANTED.

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses Supplied.

A. OHLSON,
OAKLAND NURSERY,
Phone 900. Victoria, B.C.

# Children's Corner

### THE BABY CHOIR.

"Now all you tots sit in a row,
'Cause you are the big church choir,
And I'll stand here to lead, you know;
And when I wave my stick—just so—
Then you must all sing higher."
But Roy sang of a "choo-choo" car,
And Gracie of "nice weather,"
While Rob's and Bessie's "twinkle star"
Went wandering high and low afar—
They couldn't keep together.
The little leader's eyes grew wet,
And then a smile o'erran them;
"You see, mamma, they can't do it;
They can't sing songs the leastest bit,
And so they singed an anthem!"

### "THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL."

The proudest motto for the young—
Write it in lines of gold,
Upon thy heart, and in thy mind
The stirring words enfold;
And in misfortune's dreary hour,
Or fortune's prosperous gale,
'Twill have a holy, cheering power—
"There's no such word as fail."

The weary student, bending o'er
The tomes of other days,
And, dwelling on their magic lore,
For inspiration prays;
And though with toil his brain is weak,
His brow is deadly pale,
The language of his heart will speak—
"There's no such word as fail."

### CHILD AND MOTHER.

By Eugene Field.

O mother-my-love, if you'll give me your hand,
And go where I ask you to wander,
I will lead you away to a beautiful land,
The Dreamland that's waiting out yonder.
We'll walk in a sweet posy-garden out there,
Where moonlight and starlight are streaming,
And the flowers and the birds are filling the air
With the fragrance and music of dreaming.

There'll be no little tired-out boy to undress,
No questions or cares to perplex you;
There'll be no little bruises or bumps to caress,
Nor patching of stockings to vex you.
For I'll rock you away on a silver-dew stream,
And sing you asleep when you're weary,
And no one shall know of our beautiful dream
But you and your own little dearie.

And when I am tired I'll nestle my head
In the bosom that's soothed me so often,
And the wide-awake stars shall sing in my stead
A song which our dreaming shall soften.
So, mother-my-love, let me take your dear hand,
And away through the starlight we'll wander—
Away through the mist to the beautiful land,
The Dreamland that's waiting out yonder.

### THE TALES THAT FATHER USED TO TELL.

Cooper's Indian tales I've read—Emerson Bennett's, too,
Sylvanus Cobb's great serials of somewhat lurid hue;
And I've perused Sir Walter Scott and Kipling terse and strong,
Thackeray, Hope, A. Conan Doyle, and all the gifted throng.
But though they're great, and though their books by many thousands sell,
They never wrote such stories as my father used to tell.

When tea was o'er and lessons learned we youngsters gathered round
The hearthside where our father sat and never made a sound;
But, open-mouthed and sparkling-eyed, drank in with eager ears
The tales that made our laughter ring or moved us all to tears.
Those stories would put us children into a magic spell—
I've never read anything like the tales that father used to tell.

For hours we would breathless sit and then beg him to go on,
While mother would expostulate, "Why, look at the hour, John!"
But we would crave another one, and father would relate
A story that would raise the hair upon each youngster's pate.
Those stories were most marvellous ones. Were they all real? Well,
I only know we prized those tales that father used to tell.

When many heroes had been wed and numerous villains killed,
And mother thought us youngsters had sufficiently been thrilled,
We knelt down there beside her, and with rambling thoughts we said
The childish prayers that Heaven heard—and then went off to bed.
And if we dreamed of wondrous things, why lay it to the spell
Induced by all the charming tales that father used to tell.

Many authors of renown it has been my lot to read;
In fiction I have dallied o'er many a daring deed;
But neither now in later years nor in my younger days
Have I ever read a story that could win from me the praise
That once I lavished on the tales in which dad did excell—
They were really masterpieces that father used to tell.

I've written stories, too, myself, and tried hard to succeed
In putting forth a narrative that other folks would read;
I published one, brought it to dad—was filled with deep despair,
When having read it he remarked that it was "only fair";
Oh, this I know, that I could win great wealth and fame as well
If I could just rewrite the tales that father used to tell!

### THE LITTLE WHITE MOUSE.

Once upon a time—for this is the proper way to begin a fairy tale—there lived a King who had three sons. I am sorry to say that the two elder ones were not only proud and selfish, but also very unkind to their younger brother. One day the old King called for his three sons and addressed them as follows:

"I am tired of reigning, but would like to give the kingdom to one of my three sons. Outside the city walls you will find three roads meet. Let each one take a different road, and whoever brings back the fairest and best wife shall have the kingdom."

So the three Princes set off the next morning on their travels, but it is only with the adventures of the youngest, whose name was Edwin, that we are concerned. The two elder brothers had taken the most interesting roads, and had left Edwin the dullest, but he, poor fellow, trudged steadily on till he was tired out. Yet on he walked till it grew dark, and he was just wondering where he should get a night's lodging when he came to the foot of a steep hill. Poor Edwin felt he could not go a step further, and was just going to sit down in despair when all at once he felt something run over his feet, and, looking down, saw a little White Mouse. Then a tiny voice said:

"Young Prince, if you don't mind the trouble, please carry me to the top of this hill."

"Certainly, madam," answered Edwin, for he had always been taught to be polite. Whereupon the Mouse nimbly climbed up to his shoulder, and sat there while he walked up the hill.

Presently the Mouse remarked, "I expect you are tired, Prince. Pray, am I too heavy to carry?"

"Not at all, madam," returned Edwin, who, nevertheless, was ready to drop with fatigue.

"Pray, where are you going for a night's lodging?" went on his little friend. And, as Edwin did not answer, she went on, "You see that light yonder; well, follow it, and it will bring you luck."

So Edwin thanked the Mouse, who then left him, and followed the light, and presently he came to a beautiful palace whose gates flew open at his touch, and on he went till he came to a magnificent banqueting hall, where was spread a rich feast. But under the chair in the place of honor stood a saucer of bread and milk. Just as he was wondering if he should sit down, in came the little White Mouse.

"Welcome, Prince, to my palace!" she cried, and insisted on Edwin having a good supper, whilst she ate her bread and milk. Then the Mouse pointed to a door which led into a beautiful sleeping room, and said "Good night."

But Edwin was so tired he slept on till he was wakened by the voice of the Mouse at his pillow: "Young Prince, young Prince, wake up; this is not the way to make your fortune. Remember it's 'the early bird picks up the worm,' to say nothing of finding a wife."

So Edwin got up, feeling much ashamed of himself, and after he had breakfasted with the Mouse, she showed him all over the palace. But when they got down to the cellar what a sight met his eyes! On a little golden block lay a silver axe, and his little friend cried: "Now, Prince, you must do me a service."

"Command me, madam, anything you will," cried Edwin, anxious to serve her.

"Then cut off my head with this axe," said the Mouse, promptly, and Edwin did not know what to say. How could he kill his little friend?

"It's all I ask," said the Mouse, and she pleaded so earnestly that at last, to pacify her, Edwin took the axe and cut off her head, though he turned away his own, so he should not see what he had done.

But he need not have troubled, for there, in the place of the little White Mouse, stood a lovely Princess, dressed all in white, with a shining golden crown on her head, and all at once a hundred bells began to ring, and the palace became full of life and stir, for it had been under a spell till Edwin had broken it.

"Now, dear Prince," said the Princess, "let me tell you my history. Some years ago I had a fairy godmother, who was very angry with me because I would not marry a magician, a friend of hers. And because I refused she turned me into a White Mouse, and told me I should never regain my own form till a good man should chop my head off. Now, dear Prince, tell me if I can do anything for you in return for this great service."

Edwin, at this, implored the Princess to marry him, and told her of his father's conditions, and she gladly consented. "But," said she, "I think we ought to play a trick on these naughty brothers of yours."

So after they were married, with great pomp, for she was really Queen of that country, the Princess suggested to Edwin they should disguise themselves before appearing at his father's court. So Edwin put on a smock frock and battered old hat, which hid his face, and the Princess hid her lovely face under a coal-scuttle bonnet, and wrapped herself in a faded old shawl, so that no one should recognize her. And they hired a donkey cart and drove back to the court of the old King, where they arrived at the appointed time. The brothers were there before them, each with his wife, but neither was half as beautiful as Edwin's. But when they saw him they poked fun at his ugly old wife, as they called her, while they waited for the King, who was not ready.

"Never mind," said Edwin, "we will go now, and come back later."

So when the King was ready to receive them, Edwin and the Princess dressed themselves in their Royal robes, and drove to the palace again, but this time in a coach and four, so gorgeous that all the townspeople cried out with delight on beholding the beautiful Princess. And mightily astonished were the brothers when they saw Edwin and his lovely wife, and they felt certain that the old King would not hesitate to give the kingdom to him.

Sure enough did the King say: "Edwin has made the best choice, and to him I give the kingdom."

But what was the brothers' surprise when Edwin, taking his dear wife by the hand, stepped before the King, and said: "Many thanks, my father, but my wife has brought me a throne, and I gladly divide my share of the kingdom between my two brothers, and forgive them all their unkindness."

And the brothers were so surprised at Edwin's goodness that from that day forward they became better men, and ruled the land between them rightly, and Edwin and his beautiful Queen lived happy ever after.

### HOW TEDDY BECAME A HERO.

When Teddy was seven years old the great grief of his life was the fact that his name was Mudd. The first day of school, when teacher asked his name and he had told it unhesitatingly, a giggle had gone round among the crowd standing nearest him.

Within a very few days, however, it seemed to Teddy that to be named Mudd was the very greatest calamity that could possibly have befallen him. "Muddy," "Aw, yer name's Mudd" and "Muddy Ted" were the names that greeted his burning ears when school let loose for recess; but though his little heart beat with rage and his lips trembled at times on the verge of tears, Teddy was a Spartan, and he never spoke of his great sorrow at home.

The misfortune which made him an object of ridicule kept him from the children's games.

"Aw, what can a lump o' common ole mud do?" someone would sneer if he attempted to join in any game.

But of what use to mention it to mother or father—they, doubtless, bore the same grief in silence. So the winter wore away, with poor Ted the butt of ridicule for the second reader class. There was one solace, however—teacher didn't mind his name or seem to think it any disgrace; in fact, when the second reader room had company teacher oftenest called on Teddy, for he always knew his lessons. Being an outsider, he had no part in the scribbled notes, side-splitting cartoons of teacher or shooting of paper wads at exposed necks and noses.

With eyes glued on his book saying the words over and over, Teddy, without intention, was becoming a prize pupil.

So it came about that his grief grew into an accustomed thing, and ceased to loom so heavily before him. In the evening, after school was out, he could be a real boy, with the name of Mudd in the background.

Cutting home the shortest way, he found a playmate with whom a name was not of the slightest consequence. This playmate was Tige, a great Newfoundland dog. And such playmates as they were! Many were the fine sham battles they had, tearing about the yard in efforts to down each other.

Tige was the superior in strength, and it put all of Teddy's muscles to the test to keep on the defensive. As a consequence by spring they had grown into hard little knots, which he viewed with great pride as he strained his clenched fists toward his shoulder.

Toward spring great excitement prevailed in the second reader class.

After school training classes were held and feats of strength were practiced, for on the 9th of May the "Second Readers" were to struggle against the more stalwart "Third Readers" to protect the class colors in true college fashion. At last the day arrived, and it being a short Friday, school was out at three o'clock. Then pell-mell to the campus, where the pole stood in all its glory, topped by the glowing crimson and gold of the second reader class, who were to defend it. A circle of big boys and girls stood around to watch the sport, with here and there a teacher to see that the battle did not wage too fiercely.

A crowd of picked "Seconds" encircled the pole while the remaining one, the Reserve Squad, stood ready to take the places of exhausted comrades. After much placing and shouting of excited commands by the captain of each class the "Thirds" were ordered to charge, and charge they did with all the splendor of a trained army. The onslaught was fierce, and the greater size and strength of the "Thirds" soon began to wear out the defendants, and one by one, though they fought with valor and skill, the captain would order soldiers to the fatigue line and call fresh ones to take the vacated places.

Finally, the Reserve Squad was diminished to the least sturdy of its members, and original ones, only half rested from the combat, were called upon to resume their places. The struggle, after the "Seconds" had lost their first vigor, was easy for the "Thirds," though, to be sure, the "picked men" had worn themselves to exhaustion more in the pleasure of a wild attack than in absolute necessity.

At last, only two of the "Seconds" of any strength remained to drag the invader down as he tried to scramble up the pole and secure the colors, and when one of the two was downed and disabled by a vigorous backward kick from the enemy in his mad ascent the captain called excitedly for a volunteer.

Howls of derision rent the air when "Muddy Ted," who had been standing in the ring as a spectator, flung off his coat and rushed to the centre. With one grab at the enemy's heels, he threw him to the ground. Again he struggled to the pole, but was prevented by Teddy from even grasping it.

Wild enthusiasm reigned. Excited shrieks of encouragement urged Teddy to put forth his best efforts. When the remaining Second, who had fought shoulder to shoulder with Teddy, deserted, limp with exhaustion, it was hastily called by the referee "man to man," which, in the language of the "Seconds" and "Thirds," meant a single-handed struggle between the "picks" of each side.

"STONY TO ATTACK!" shouted the captain of the "Thirds," and up went a mighty cheer when the captain of the "Seconds" yelled: "MUDD TO DEFEND!"

The fight did not last long. Stony was bigger than Teddy (but so was Tige), and Teddy kept Stony from reaching the pole just as he had kept Tige from reaching the meat tied to the clothes-line post in the back yard at home.

At 5 o'clock the fray was ended, and the gold and crimson of the second reader class glowed bravely against the evening sky.

Teddy Mudd was a hero!—a hero in the eyes of his fellows, and "Muddy Ted," "Lump of Mud" were appellations never again heard on the playground of the Mayflower school.

### HOW HE CLIMBED.

Suspended above the desk of a Pittsburg bank president is this motto: "Do the Hard Thing First." Ten years ago he was discount clerk in the same bank.

"How did you climb so fast?" asked the unknown writer of this story.

"I lived up to that text," he replied.

"Tell me about it."

"There's not much to tell. I had long been conscious that I was not getting up with my work; it was distasteful to me. When I opened my desk in the morning and found it covered with reminders of the work to be done during the day, I became discouraged. There were always plenty of comparatively easy things to do, and these I did first, putting off the disagreeable duties as long as possible. Result: I became intellectually lazy. I felt an increasing incapacity for my work.

"One morning I woke up, and took stock of myself to see what was the matter. Memoranda of several letters that had long needed attention stared at me from my calendar. I had been carrying them along from day to day. Inclosed in a rubber band were a number of unanswered letters which necessitated the looking up of certain information before the replies could be sent. I had tried for days to ignore their presence.

"Suddenly the thought came to me: 'I have been doing only the easy things. By postponing the disagreeable tasks, the mean, annoying little things, my mental muscles have been allowed to grow flabby. They must get some exercise.' I took off my coat and proceeded to 'clean house.' It wasn't half as hard as I had expected. Then I took a card and wrote on it: 'Do the Hard Things First,' and I put it where I could see it every morning. I have been doing the hard things first ever since."—W. T. Ellis, in The Westminster.

### THE REASON WHY.

"When I was at the party,"
Said Betty (aged just four),
"A little girl fell off her chair,
Right down upon the floor;
And all the other little girls
Began to laugh but me—
I didn't laugh a single bit,"
Said Betty, seriously.

"Why not?" her mother asked her,
Full of delight to find
That Betty—bless her little heart!—
Had been so sweetly kind.
"Why didn't you laugh, darling?
Or don't you like to fell?"
"I didn't laugh," said Betty,
"'Cause it was me that fell!"

### RIDDLES.

What birds are found on docks and railways?—Cranes.

Which is the sweetest spot on earth?—Candy.

What British island brightens the football field?—Jersey.

What is it that a cabman always enjoys?—His Christmas fare.

What is that which has neither flesh nor bones, but has four fingers and a thumb?—A glove.

Why is a lady's gown like a railway engine?—Because it has a train behind it.

Why is the same lady's glove-box like a cave in the woods?—Because it is a place for her mits ("hermits").

### MERELY WAITING.

A northern man who was travelling through the south, says the New York Times, saw a negro under a tree by the roadside on the edge of a field of corn. He was gazing lazily up through the branches, unmindful of a hoe which lay by his side, and of the weeds which grew luxuriantly in the corn field.

"What are you doing?" asked the northern man.

"Ah'm out heah to hoe dat cohn," replied the darky.

"Then what are you doing under the tree?" persisted the traveller. "Resting?"

"No, sah, Ah'm not resting," was the drawled out answer. "Ah'm not tiahed. Ah'm waitin' faw the sun to go down so Ah kin quit wuk."

### SOMETHING TO PRAISE.

The story is told of some Scotchmen who were dining together, and after the usual toasts, songs were proposed. After all but a Dr. Macdonald had thus contributed to the entertainment, he was pressed to sing, but declined.

"Come, come, Dr. Macdonald," said the chairman, "we cannot let you escape."

The doctor protested he could not sing.

"As a matter of fact," he explained, "my voice is altogether unmusical, and resembles the sound caused by the act of rubbing a brick along the panels of a door."

The company attributed this to the doctor's modesty. Good singers, he was reminded, always needed a lot of pressing.

"Very well," said the doctor, "if you can stand it I will sing."

Long before he had finished, his audience was uneasy. There was a painful silence as the doctor sat down, broken at length by the voice of a braw Scot at the end of the table.

"Mon," he exclaimed, "your singin's no' up to much, but your veracity's just awfu'! Ye're richt aboot that brick."

CONVINCED BY PRINTED TESTIMONY of the hundreds of the cured, Mrs. Benz, of 418 E. 8th street, New York, who was for years a great sufferer from Catarrh, procured two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and it effected an absolute cure in a very short while. One puff through the blower will clear the head and stop headache. 50 cents.—113.

When your appetite TAKES A VACATION, bring it back with a morning glass of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

Meals seem too far apart after the gentle, relieving effects of Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS, 25C AND 60C A BOTTLE

BABY'S OWN SOAP

used by particular people both young and old. Keeps the skin soft, clear and white.

No other Soap is just as Good. 024

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL.

### SYNOPSIS OF REGULATIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF MINERALS ON DOMINION LANDS IN MANITOBA, THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY.

Coal.—Coal lands may be purchased at $10 per acre for soft coal and $20 for anthracite. Nor more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

Quartz.—Persons of eighteen years and over and joint stock companies holding free miners' certificates may obtain entry for a mining location.

A free miner's certificate is granted for one or more years, not exceeding five, upon payment in advance of $7.50 per annum for an individual, and from $50 to $100 per annum for a company, according to capital.

A free miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500x1,500 feet by marking out the same with two legal posts, bearing location notices, one at each end on the line of the lode or vein.

The claim shall be recorded within fifteen days if located within ten miles of a mining recorder's office, one additional day allowed for every additional ten miles or fraction. The fee for recording a claim is $5.

At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When $500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at $1.00 an acre.

Permission may be granted by the Minister of the Interior to locate claims containing iron and mica, also copper, in the Yukon Territory, of an area not exceeding 160 acres.

The patent for a mining location shall provide for the payment of a Royalty of 2½ per cent. of the sales of the products of the location.

Placer Mining.—Manitoba and the N. W. T., excepting the Yukon Territory.—Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee, $5, renewable yearly. On the North Saskatchewan River claims are either bar or bench, the former being 100 feet long and extending between high and low water mark. The latter includes bar diggings, but extends back to the base of the hill or bank, but not exceeding 1,000 feet. Where steam power is used, claims 200 feet wide may be obtained.

Dredging in the rivers of Manitoba and the N. W. T., excepting the Yukon Territory.—A free miner may obtain only two leases of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable in the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee's right is confined to the submerged bed or bars of the river below low water mark, and subject to the rights of all persons who have, or who may receive, entries for bar diggings or bench claims, except on the Saskatchewan River, where the lessee may dredge to high water mark on each alternate leasehold.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles, but where a person or company has obtained more than one lease one dredge for each fifteen miles or fraction is sufficient. Rental, $10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of two and a half per cent. collected on the output after it exceeds $10,000.

Dredging in the Yukon Territory.—Six leases of five miles each may be granted to a free miner for a term of twenty years, also renewable.

The lessee's right is confined to the submerged bed or bars in the river below low water mark, that boundary to be fixed by its position on the last day of August in the year of the date of the lease.

The lessee shall have one dredge in operation within two years from the date of the lease, and one dredge for each five miles within six years from such date. Rental, $100 per mile for first year and $10 per mile for each subsequent year. Royalty, same as placer mining.

Placer Mining in the Yukon Territory.—Creek, gulch, river and hill claims shall not exceed 250 feet in length, measured on the base line or general direction of the creek or gulch, the width being from 1,000 to 2,000 feet. All other placer claims shall be 250 feet square.

Claims are marked by two legal posts, one at each end, bearing notices. Entry must be obtained within ten days, if the claim is within ten miles of mining recorder's office. One extra day allowed for each additional ten miles or fraction.

The person or company staking a claim must hold a free miner's certificate.

The discoverer of a new mine is entitled to a claim of 1,000 feet in length, and if the party consists of two, 1,500 feet altogether, on the output of which no royalty shall be charged, the rest of the party ordinary claims only.

Entry fee, $10. Royalty at the rate of two and one-half per cent. on the value of the gold shipped from the Yukon Territory to be paid to the Comptroller.

No free miner shall receive a grant of more than one mining claim on each separate river, creek or gulch, but the same miner may hold any number of claims by purchase, and free miners may work their claims in partnership by filing notice and paying fee of $2. A claim may be abandoned, and another obtained on the same creek, gulch or river, by giving notice and paying a fee.

Work must be done on a claim each year to the value of at least $200.

A certificate that work has been dont must be obtained each year; if not, the claim shall be deemed to be abandoned, and open to occupation and entry by a free miner.

The boundaries of a claim may be defined absolutely by having a survey made and publishing notice in the Yukon Official Gazette.

Petroleum.—All unappropriated Dominion lands in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and within the Yukon Territory are open to prospecting for petroleum, and the Minister may reserve for an individual or company having machinery on the land to be prospected an area of 1,920 acres for such period as he may decide, the length of which shall not exceed three times the breadth. Should the prospector discover oil in paying quantities, and satisfactorily establish such discovery, an area not exceeding 640 acres, including the oil well, will be sold to the prospector at the rate of $1 an acre, and the remainder of the tract reserved, namely, 1,280 acres, will be sold at the rate of $3 an acre, subject to royalty at such rate as may be specified by Order in Council.

JAMES A. SMART,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
Dept. Interior.

Female slavery still prevails in China. Out of a population of about four hundred million nearly ten million girls or women are slaves.

ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 53.

Taking Effect Wednesday, Oct. 5th.

| Northbound. Leave. | Daily. A. M. | Southbound. Arrive. P. M. | Northbound. Leave. | Sat., Sun. and Wed. P. M. | Southb'nd. Arrive. P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Victoria | 9.00 | 12.00 | Victoria | 3.00 | 7.00 |
| Shawnigan Lake | 10.20 | 10.46 | Shawnigan Lake | 4.20 | 5.40 |
| Duncans | 11.00 | 10.02 | Duncans | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Ladysmith | 11.57 | 9.10 | Ladysmith | 5.52 | 4.00 |
| Nanaimo | 12.40 | 8.20 | Nanaimo | 6.42 | 3.15 |
| Ar. Wellington | 12.53 | Lv. 8.00 | Ar. Wellington | 6.55 | De. 3.00 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO CROFTON,

Via Westholme. Stage leaves daily except Sundays, connecting with north and southbound trains. Double stage service Wednesdays and Saturdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria: Single, $2.40; Return, $3.00.

THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO ALBERNI.

Stage leaves Nanaimo Tuesdays and Fridays on arrival of train from Victoria. Fare from Victoria: Single, $5.20; Return, $8.65.

Excursion rates in effect to all points good going Saturday and Sunday, returning not later than Monday.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Traffic Manager.

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